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BRAZIL FACES REVOLT AIMED AT ONE STATE

Basic Cause Said to Be Power Wielded by Sao Paulo Over Republic

'PAULISTAS' INSIST ON HANDLING REINS

Southerners Seize Unrest Caused by Depressed Coffee Market to Act

By WALLACE THOMPSON

Brazil is in rebellion, today, against the political domination of the State of Sao Paulo, the richest, most productive and most populous of the 20 states of the Brazilian Union. In 1924, the last previous revolution, it was Sao Paulo in rebellion against the rule of the non-"Paulista" portion of the Union. Other factors complicate the basic situation, but this is its simplified background, so far as anything so complicated as Brazilian politics can be simplified.

Sao Paulo has been the dominating factor in Brazilian affairs for the past 20 years, and its increasing importance in economic matters has been taken by its leaders as a mandate to acquire more and more control of the political life of the whole nation. In the past three years, however, the great single crop of the State of Sao Paulo has been depressed in price, the revenues have been reduced, and the claim to the superiority of wealth and material advancement has been somewhat less in evidence. The Sao Paulo group in Brazilian politics has, however, not only been holding its own but has pushed its control of Brazilian affairs far beyond anything yet achieved in factional domination in that country of vast areas and widely scattered centers of population.

"Paulistas" in Power

The President of Brazil, Dr. Washington Luis, is a "Paulista," or partisan of the State of Sao Paulo. The President-elect, Julio Prestes, who is scheduled to take office Nov. 1, is also a "Paulista." Sao Paulo is in the political saddle, and the election of Julio Prestes, on March 1 last, served notice on the country that Sao Paulo intended to remain in power. Moreover, it is generally believed that after Julio Prestes' term ends, four years hence, Dr. Washington Luis intends to be elected again, having allowed the four-year term of Señor Prestes to intervene and thus preserving the constitutional provision against reëlection.

Meanwhile, Sao Paulo, from the premier position economically in the country, has fallen into hard times and is suffering not only from the world-wide depression in the coffee market, but from the competition in that staple which has grown up in other Brazilian states. Today it is still the most widely developed of these states but, because of its wealth and resources, it is showing the effect of the depression more noticeably than the others. In other words, its eco-

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Trade Confidence Crusade Carried to Nation's Cities

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—George W. Welsh, City Manager, this week started communications with officials of cities throughout the United States urging them to initiate economic confidence campaigns similar to that inaugurated by Grand Rapids to restore confidence to the buying public through a series of "prosperity advertisements." The manager is authorized by the city commission to proceed with the plan.

In the Grand Rapids campaign $5000 is being raised by public subscription to finance the advertisements. The city is expected to add another $1000.

Letters sent to local concerns requesting donations of $50 toward the expense of the campaign have received prompt response, the firms competing to get in the first checks. Clergymen have been solicited and have assured city officials of their coöperation.

The official resolution adopted unanimously by the city commission, after reviewing President Hoover's recent statements concerning the restoration of business confidence, says in part:

"We hereby respectfully petition the city government of each and every city of the nation to sponsor and finance the initial movement for a similar plan for their respective cities. We think the city governments to be the most logical sources through which to unite the dynamic power of the press, the radio, the screen, the schools, the churches and business itself toward bolstering up the courage of the citizens of limited means and helping to make potent the patriotism which calls upon each American to do his utmost in starting the wheels of commerce. We believe that such action on the part of American cities would be an inspiration in itself."

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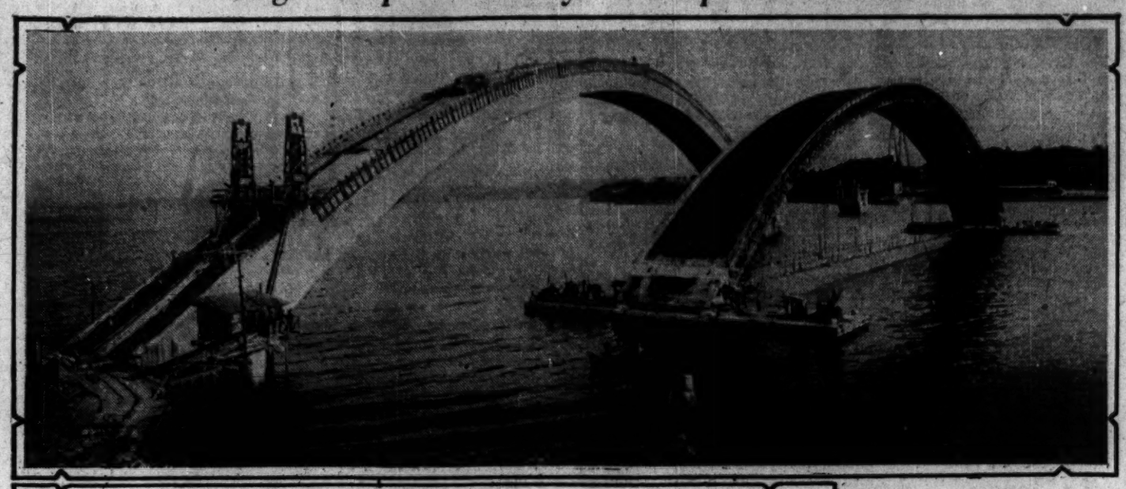

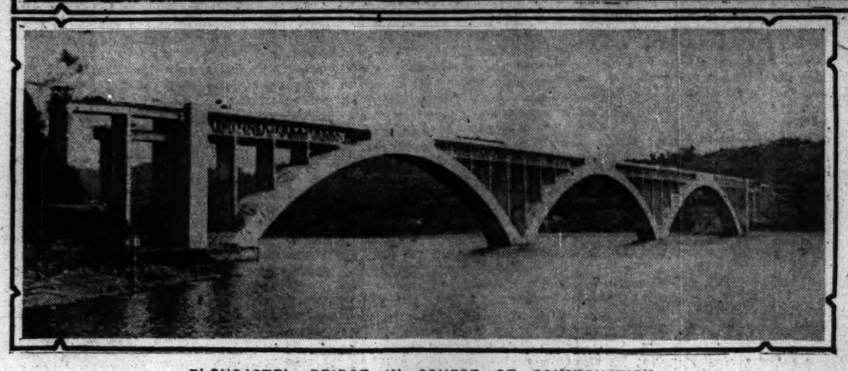

PLOUGASTEL BRIDGE IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION

A Wooden Form, Used to Make the Arches, Is Shown (Upper) Being Floated From the First to the Central Position on Pontoons. Below—The Bridge Nearing Completion.

Rural Towns of 5000 Persons Declared to Be an Ideal Size

Country Life Expert Would Have Fewer Schools and Would Limit Number of Churches to One for Each 1000 Inhabitants

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADISON, Wis.—The interdependence of town and country in the maintenance of living standards has been emphasized repeatedly in discussions of the American Country Life Association, in annual conference here.

Consolidation of school facilities, "fewer and better churches," joint recreational and social service advantages, have been salient points of suggestion.

They were epitomized by Dr. C. J. Galpin, director of the rural life section, United States Department of Agriculture, who visualized a complete organization of an ideal country community with a minimum population of 5000 persons. He suggested methods of approach which would make such a venture a success. He would have, in place of 35 elementary schools among farmers, three consolidated farmer schools, two elementary town schools, and a single high school district for all.

Five churches, one for each 1000 persons, instead of the present 10 or more, would be sufficient, he maintained.

He would reorganize the town fire company and library to serve the entire area, extend the service of the electric light and power company as far as economically justifiable, provide an outdoor community meeting place for summer and a community house for winter.

Such institutions, he explained, might be organized through voluntary associations of farmers and townsmen. Other social changes involved under his plan would include expansion of women's clubs and chambers of commerce to include farmer members.

"The history of the world is a record of just such patient, rationalized movements. Such things have been done. They can be done again," said Dr. Galpin.

Dr. Galpin produced some startling facts illustrating the "astounding" contribution of rural life to the nation through population shifts. He showed that higher farm prices and better crops tend to accelerate the removal of farm families to the city and thus complicate the problem of agricultural relief. In 20 years, he estimated, 12,000,000 farm people have migrated to cities, taking their wealth with them.

"Instead of the farm community lodging its surplus in social facilities and building up a civilization on the land," he said, "as cities utilize their surpluses, this is all lodged in the cities and civilization of cities is enriched at the expense of the country."

The truth must be known to precipitate steps for conservation of the civilization of country life, he insisted.

"National studies of the social and economic interrelations of farm and city, due to population shifts, will correct exaggeration, misinformation and neglect," Dr. Galpin said. "Let us cease to whine over the matter. Let us begin to get the facts and then let us use the facts in undismayed publicity."

Addressing the conference, George W. Russell, Irish statesman and editor, known in the literary world as Æ., warned that America must retain a level rural population sufficient to produce food for the entire country while living under standards which give incentive and attraction to life on the farm if it would avoid "going the way of cities of the Old World."

There should be no conflict between urban and rural communities, said Æ., for they are fundamentally one. He pointed to the danger facing civilization in the general mobility of life and added that the solution of the problem of a population becoming rapidly urban cannot be found in making the farmer again a serf.

"The only way," he said, "is by voluntary action to organize country men into a rural civilization such as has never been seen before."

Youth AND THE Law

will be one of the main subjects discussed at the

Sixtieth Annual Congress of the American Prison Association

in Louisville, Kentucky

Daily reports of the Congress will be published in The Christian Science Monitor, Oct. 10-17 inclusive, the first appearing

Tomorrow

MEDICAL HEAD SPURNS LIQUOR AS A MEDICINE

Says Elimination of Alcohol Greatest Single Factor in Health

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Dr. Arthur Dean Bevan, former president of the American Medical Association, declares that the greatest single factor which can be controlled in the interest of the public health of the nation is the elimination of alcoholic drink. He records this conclusion, arrived at after long experience in medical practice and study, in a monograph on alcohol and its relation to civilization.

Dr. Bevan is head of the Department of Surgery at Rush Medical College, which is associated with the University of Chicago, and chief surgeon of the Presbyterian Hospital of Chicago, one of the largest hospitals here.

The usefulness of alcohol as a medicine is negated by the eminent surgeon. He thus sets down some of his observations, as quoted by the American Business Men's Prohibition Foundation:

"Alcoholic drink neither promotes greater healthfulness nor in anyway retards disease. The use of alcohol is unnecessary to the growth and maintenance of the body. The continued daily use of alcohol is injurious. Persons addicted to the use of alcohol are known to show less resistance in any acute disease and in operations than temperate individuals.

"Alcohol does not assist the body in resisting infections like those of pneumonia and influenza, but, on the contrary, it makes the individual

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Using 1929 Peak as Analysis Basis Termed Mistake by Manufacturer

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—In their analysis of business conditions, those basing their comparison on the abnormally high peaks of 1929 are making a great mistake, A. E. McKinstrey, a vice-president of the International Harvester Company, told the National Association of Farm Equipment Manufacturers, of which he is the president, at the opening of the association's thirty-seventh annual convention here Oct. 8.

"This," he said, "is a mistake that is always made in figuring from the top down, and rarely or never made in figuring from the bottom up. We all are prone to measure the depth of depression from the highest peak in our experience, but somehow we just naturally shy at measuring our prosperity from the deepest depression we can recall."

Applying this method to an analysis of conditions in the farm equipment industry, Mr. McKinstrey said things are now a great deal better with the industry than they were 10 years ago, during the depression that followed the post-war boom.

"Unquestionably the inventory situation of our industry is relatively good as compared with 1920-21," he said. "True, we shall probably face some readjustments but they will not be anything like as drastic as our experience in the last depression."

A factor for which the industry should be especially grateful, he said, is that the farmer is in a much better frame of mind with regard to farm implement purchases than he was in that time of depression. Not only is he more hopeful about the return of better agricultural conditions, he said, but more awake to the importance of efficient farm equipment.

Mr. McKinstrey, a member of the general committee of the National Business Survey Conference, called by President Hoover last year, held that "the prompt and energetic action of President Hoover in causing this mobilization of government and business was largely responsible for maintaining the public calmness and confidence which have helped to minimize the effects of the depression."

FLIER HOPS OFF FOR AUSTRALIA

HESTON, Eng. (AP)—Wing Commander Charles Kingsford-Smith, Australian airman, who has flown both Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, left the airdrome here on Oct. 9 in a light plane on a lone trip to Australia.

The Australian's machine has been loaded with so much fuel it was estimated it will be able to fly 2000 miles without a stop.

The plane is a two-seater and in one cockpit a large extra gasoline supply is stored. With long hops the airman had confidence that he would be able to better the present England-to-Australia record made by Bert Hinkler in approximately 15 days.

Wing Commander Kingsford-Smith named his machine the Southern Cross Junior. On previous flights he has been accompanied by one or more bird men. This time he is going alone.

Concrete Span at Plougastel Speeds Traffic

French President Opens Giant Elorn Bridge Near Brest

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BREST, France—With formal opening Oct. 9 of the great reinforced concrete bridge at Plougastel, four miles east of Brest, one of the major engineering feats of modern France is brought to completion. In the presence of President Doumergue, Georges Pernot, Minister of Public Works, and other governmental and local dignitaries, the inauguration of the giant triple span is being celebrated with picturesque Breton ceremonies.

The novel method of construction which was employed has attracted public attention for many months. A single great arch of wood was used as a mold for each of the three spans. As soon as one arch was finished, the mold was floated on specially built pontoons to its position for the second arch, and later to the position of the third arch. Work was commenced on the bridge early in 1928.

The Plougastel bridge spans the Elorn, and brings Brest into closer touch with the south of Finisterre. Hitherto, it has been necessary, in order to cross the Elorn, to go as far as Landernau, more than eight miles northeast of Brest.

The bridge is 880 meters, more than half a mile, in length. Each of its three arches is 186 meters, about 610 feet, long. It has two levels, the upper reserved for road traffic and a suburban railway, the lower for railroad tracks exclusively. It is one of the largest in the world built of reinforced concrete, and its method of construction has been in many ways distinctive. It was built by the Société des Entreprises Limousin.

Wall Paper Hanger to Be Lifted Out of Billposter Class

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHICAGO—The paper hanger who comes with his sample book under his arm, thumbing the pages until "Mrs. Er-ah" glimpses "a number" that strikes her fancy, will have to educate himself in interior decoration to keep in good standing, according to the dictum of the Wall Paper Manufacturers' Association, which has just concluded its annual meeting here. For the association has set about helping to beautify American homes, and this, they say, can only be accomplished by prescribing the right paper for the right place.

But friend Paper Hanger, as he is, they declare, does not fit into this scheme. He must be educated. He must take a correspondence course in decoration, so he will know how to make a small room seem larger, how to "lower" a too high ceiling, how to "raise" a too low ceiling, how to accomplish other magical effects—all through knowing the right kind of wall paper. But now, they lament, he is little more than a bill poster—a bill poster working inside on a small ladder instead of outside on a scaffold.

With the proper amount of study, the association promises, the paper hanger can raise his standing from an artisan to an artist; he can belong to a profession instead of a trade. To help him do this, the association has made arrangements with a well-known correspondence school to include in its curriculum a course in decorating for paper hangers, which will soon be available.

Meanwhile the paper hanger is assured by the association that the use of wallpaper is constantly increasing and that the vogue for plain plastered or painted walls is passing. Last year the factories turned out 400,000,000 rolls of wall paper, they remind the paper hanger, and it must all be "hung," and "hung" on the right walls.

CITY'S TENANTS VIE IN GARDEN CONTEST

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Eng. — A garden competition, open to all owner occupiers and tenants of municipal houses in the city, was organized during the past summer, for the fifth year in succession, by the Estates Department of the Birmingham Corporation. There were 750 entries.

Some very beautiful rock gardens were visited by the judges, and in the garden made by the winner of the challenge cup in this class there were no fewer than 600 named varieties of rock plant.

LEGION REFUSES TO VOTE ON DRY LAW REPEAL

Aim of All Veterans Groups Is Peace Preservation, British Leader Says

Attempts to put the American Legion on record against the Eighteenth Amendment ended in failure Oct. 9 when the delegates to the national convention in Boston defeated by a voice vote a resolution favoring repeal of prohibition.

The resolution was presented by the New York delegation, and the vote to table was taken amid wild cries, among which those of Yes! Yes! clearly predominated. Commander Bodenhamer ruled that the motion was entirely outside the purposes of the Legion and in conflict with its constitution. The New York delegation immediately asked for a roll call, but this, too, failed from lack of the necessary seconding by three states.

O'Neil Elected

Ralph T. O'Neil of Topeka, Kan., was elected commander of the Legion. He is an attorney and served as national vice-commander in 1927. He was commander of the Kansas department of the Legion in 1926 and was chairman of the department's legislative committee from 1919 to 1926. For 1929 he was chairman of the Legion's national C. M. T. C. committee, and 1930 was a member of the national defense committee.

Mrs. Wilma D. Evans Hoyal of Douglas, Ariz., was elected head of the Women's Auxiliary.

A resolution to request the Government to cash adjusted compensation certificates of World War veterans to the amount of 80 per cent was tabled by a vote of 967 to 244.

A resolution calling on Congress to reduce the interest rate on loans made upon veterans' adjustment certificates from 6 per cent compounded to 4 per cent not compounded, was unanimously adopted by the delegates.

World peace, also, took a prominent place in the Oct. 9 session when a resolution to make the prohibition of war "a principle of international law" was given consideration but action deferred on the ground that international law is still in too formative a state.

"Veterans of all nations must unite to preserve the peace gained by them at such a fearful cost," Lieut.-Col. Fred W. Abbott, past president of Fidac, International Federation of World War Veterans, declared in his address at the convention.

Peace Is Goal

Col. John Brown, president of the British Legion, brought the greetings of the British Empire Service League. He defined the goal of all the veteran organizations as "the preservation of the peace of the world."

Security, arbitration and limitation of armaments were named by the Legion as the soundest basis for the establishment of world peace in a resolution adopted on a recommendation of the foreign affairs committee.

Study of the various nations and personal contact with them, in the four fields of geography, politics, economics and national psychology, was recommended as the best means for the promotion of international understanding.

Pétain Sends Greeting

A cable from Marshal Pétain of France brought the greetings of the French army to the Legion convention.

Answering criticisms of the Legion's conduct during the convention in Boston, Major Bodenhamer read a letter from Eugene C. Hultman, Police Commissioner of Boston, congratulating the Legion for the excellent

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New Legion Leader Hails From Kansas

RALPH T. O'NEIL

Davis Outlines Road to Better Economic State

Tells Labor Convention of Changes Necessary in Distribution

Work, not doles, and the innovation of sweeping changes in wages, hours of employment and methods of distribution in the United States to meet the challenge of unemployment due to highly mechanized industry, will inaugurate a period of prosperity greater than in any previous period, James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, said Oct. 9, at the fiftieth annual convention in Boston of the American Federation of Labor.

With production increasing at a faster rate than means of consumption and distribution can be worked out, and with an army of people seeking employment that is increasing beyond present labor absorption, the only alternative to lowering standards of living is to devise new working and distribution methods, Mr. Davis said.

Abandonment of the forward path which has brought to increasing numbers of workers in the United States better home conditions, more leisure, and a wider opportunity for education and travel is unthinkable, Mr. Davis continued. So rapid has become the rush of new inventions into industry, he said, that the economic world finds itself temporarily uncertain as to how to guide the flow of production and keep employment constant.

Instead of decrying machines in industry, Mr. Davis turned to the consideration of means to find work for the growing army of displaced and new workers constantly coming on the scene. Immigration since 1921 has added 4,100,000 seekers of employment in the country, he said; women in industry have increased from 4,000,000 to nearly 10,000,000 in the same period; the countryside is sending to the cities 250,000 each year, and 2,000,000 youths of the land are entering the labor market annually.

In addition to these increases in available labor, there has come a rapid development of machines that has displaced 2,000,000 workers, Mr. Davis continued, and there is no indication that it would be possible or desirable to stem this tide whereby toil is being transferred from human hands to machines. Comparing industrial changes introduced by Arkwright's loom and Stephenson's locomotive with present advances, he pointed out that those early inventions

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'Out Organize' Organized Crime— Baum's Plea to Nation's Business

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Business was called on to "out organize" organized crime in an address here Oct. 9 by James E. Baum of the American Bankers Association.

Mr. Baum, here for the American Hotel Association's annual meeting, urged that legitimate business combat the increasingly entrenched criminal forces by banding into stronger organizations than the underworld can muster.

Prevention is still the surest and most economical way of protection, the speaker declared, adding that this old-fashioned method, whose efficacy is best illustrated in the handling of checks, almost has been eclipsed by the rule of expediency. Vanity in display of wealth was blamed by Mr. Baum for much preventable crime. Deploring obstacles to prosecutions, he said courts have become tribunals more of law than of justice.

Plans to facilitate and encourage travel in the United States were emphasized by reports to the association on the second day of its 20th annual convention presided over by Thomas D. Green, of New York, president. H. William Klare, Detroit, Mich., publicity committee chairman, presented the International Travel Federation proposal, actively undertaken by Representative L. C. Dyer, St. Louis, to establish in the Department of Commerce at Washington a sub-department devoted to travel. Mr. Klare pointed out that in many European countries the tourist business is among the leading industries.

The Travel Committee reported plans to issue a national travel book which would be a "catalogue of the major outstanding scenic, historic, industrial and climatic advantages, of America."

"The time is fast approaching," the report continued, "when all scenic places will be served alike by air, rail and motor trunk lines. As these conditions perfect themselves, so will the spirit of the public to travel. With greater accessibility and more universal knowledge of their existence there will naturally follow attendance."

The protective committee reported the following suggestions for better protection of hotels: credit letter, daily bulletins, finger print system, guarantee of checks by a special organization, issuance of credit cards by a surety company. However, the report added, passage of a uniform bad check law in every state would be the most effective. The safety committee stressed need of safety efforts beyond mere safeguarding of machinery and removal so far as possible of physical hazards, to minimize accidents not only among the 600,000 hotel employees but also among guests who occupy the country's 1,500,000 hotel rooms.

800-MILE 'GAS' LINE ACQUIRES TERMINAL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Acquisition by the Phillips Pipe Line Company of a 288-acre tract in the Cahokia district opposite St. Louis on the Illinois side of the Mississippi River is announced here. The tract will serve as the $3,000,000 eastern terminal for the eight-inch pipe line through which gasoline will be piped from Borger, Tex., to Wichita, Kansas City and St. Louis and to intermediate distribution points.

The line will be 800 miles in length and will cost about $15,000,000. Nearly 150 miles of the line is now completed and work is going forward at the rate of 10 miles a day.

NAVY ORDERS DRASTIC CUT IN PERSONNEL

4800 Men to Be Dropped and Fleet Reduced to Treaty Limits

$11,000,000 SAVING AIDS HOOVER PLAN

New Training Squadron to Be Organized—Air Force to Remain Unchanged

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A drastic cut in the American naval forces has been ordered. Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, announced the reduction, and details were made public Oct. 8 by Admiral William V. Pratt, new chief of naval operations.

The order reduces the American fleet to the proportion fixed in the London Naval Treaty, or below. It involves a decrease in personnel of 4800 men at the earliest practical date, and a saving of $11,000,000, spread over the next year and nine months. Beginning Nov. 1 naval enlistments will be lowered from 400 to 200 men per month.

The curtailment program is now on Mr. Hoover's desk where it fits in with his program of paring down the costs of the Federal Government. While not popular with the Navy Department personnel, there seems little prospect of any departmental revolt by big-navy men, and the new measure is described as a reorganization rather than an economy cut.

Admiral Pratt explained the move as designed to make the navy more efficient, using the materials already on hand. The fleet, he said, when operated under a treaty of naval limitation is only for the purpose of training and not at all the size necessary for waging war. In making the reorganization, therefore, Admiral Pratt gave special attention to tactical units for training purposes.

Summary of Reorganization

Summarized, the chief reorganization moves follow:

1. All battleships, except two older vessels, are to be assigned to the Pacific coast.

2. A new training squadron is to be organized and maintained on the Atlantic coast.

3. Submarines are to be cut to approximately London Naval Treaty strength.

4. Destroyers are to be cut 57,000 tons under the proportion set by the London treaty, with the expectation that new vessels will be built.

5. The total cut on naval strength is to be 120,000 tons, which includes the battleship Florida and the

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Rhode Island G.O.P. Renames Senator and State Ticket

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Jesse H. Metcalf, senior United States Senator from Rhode Island, was renominated by acclamation at the Republican state convention here Oct. 9. Clark Burdick of Newport and Richard S. Aldrich of Warwick, Representatives, also were renominated, while William R. Fortin of Pawtucket, formerly Speaker of the State House of Representatives, was nominated to run for the seat left vacant last spring when Jeremiah E. O'Connell (D.) resigned from Congress to become a member of the Superior Court.

The entire state ticket of general officers was renominated by acclamation as follows: Governor, Norman Case, Providence; Lieut.-Gov., James G. Connolly, Pawtucket; Attorney-General, Benjamin M. McLyman, Providence; Secretary of State, Ernest L. Sprague, Cranston; General Treasurer, George C. Clark, Providence.

Notable in the platform adopted without debate were planks pledging the party in Rhode Island to abide by the result of the 1930 referendum on the question, "The Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States—Shall it be retained?" and praising the work of the Hoover Administration, while denying that the National Government is responsible in any degree for business depression.

Joseph L. Hooper of Battle Creek, Mich., a member of Congress, gave the keynote speech at the convention.

Commerce Minister Resigns in Mexico

MEXICO CITY (AP)—It is unofficially stated that Luis Leon, Mexican Secretary of Industry, Commerce and Labor, had resigned. The resignation of Emilio Portes Gil, former President, on Oct. 7, as head of the National Revolutionary Party had given life to the rumors of political unrest which have been current for several weeks.

There have been several important changes outside of cabinet posts in the last few days. The resignation of Portes Gil as head of the dominant political party came unexpectedly. He said he would return to the private practice of law in Tampico.

Aaron Saenz, at present Secretary of Education, was selected to succeed Mr. Leon, leaving Carlos Trejoy Lerdo de Tejada, Sub-Secretary, in charge of the Department of Education.

The information was given out by Gen. Carlos Riva Palacio, Secretary of the Interior, who said there would be no more changes in the ministry.

LEGION REFUSES TO VOTE ON DRY LAW REPEAL

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order which its members maintained during the convention.

The band of the Electric Post, 228, Milwaukee, Wis., retained its national championship of the Legion in the annual contest, it was announced.

Navy Building Urged

Congress was urged to appropriate funds immediately to build the Navy up to the limit allowed by the London naval treaty in a resolution adopted by the Legion on the recommendation of the national defense committee.

Another resolution requested the United States Senate to investigate the activities of those "misguided ones" who are openly opposing military training in the schools and colleges. The Legion reaffirmed its stand calling for a minimum standing army of 137,000 officers and men, with a national guard of 210,000.

More pay for enlisted men and officers in all branches of the service was asked, and it was recommended that band leaders in the army receive commission grade.

Asserting its faith in the future of dirigibles, the Legion adopted a resolution recommending "further surety, experiment and development in lighter-than-air aeronautics," and continued exploration for new sources of helium gas supply.

A merchant marine "that will be a credit to the country in time of peace" as well as an aid in time of war, was another of the "preparedness" resolutions adopted on the recommendation of the national defense committee.

The constitution of the Legion was amended to include the national chaplain as a member of the national executive committee.

Invite French Veterans

The United States Government will be asked to join the Legion in extending to French veterans an invitation to participate in the celebration in 1932 of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington, and particularly to take part in a celebration in Washington, D. C., on Lafayette's birthday anniversary, in that year.

The national colors were presented to the Glasgow, Scot., post by the Sixth Illinois District. Maj. O. L. Bodenhamer called the convention to order at 9:45 a. m.

$100,000,000 for Disabled

The most extensive rehabilitation program yet sponsored by the Legion was inaugurated at the convention session Oct. 8 with the adoption of resolutions calling for expenditures by the Government estimated at $100,000,000 annually.

New and extended institution facilities to care for disabled veterans at an estimated cost in excess of $40,000,000 are asked in the report, which contained in all 83 resolutions.

Col. John Brown, commander of the British Legion, Hanford MacNider, a Legionnaire from Iowa and United States Minister to Canada, and Lieut. Col. L. R. LeFleche, commander of the Canadian Legion, were speakers at the first meeting of the season of the Canadian Club of Boston.

Education "for the heart as well as for the mind," should be given by the schools, Gen. Henri Gouraud, French war hero, declared in an address to 4000 Cambridge High School students on Oct. 8.

Miami Drum Corps Wins

The crack drum and bugle corps of the Harvey Seeds Post of Miami, Fla., was chosen for the sixth time national Legion champions at the contest at Braves Field, Oct. 8. More than 80 corps competed before an enthusiastic crowd of 20,000.

Rainy weather kept the number of Legionnaires, who sailed down to Hull, Mass., for a clambake on the beach, down to 3000. For many inland members of the Legion it was the first clambake, and more than one easterner was to be seen chuckling slyly at the expense of some lanky prairie son trying to open a fresh clam with an inadequate fingernail.

Shopping was an important item, Oct. 8, for the Legion Auxiliary, following a business session in the morning at Symphony Hall, at which membership trophies were awarded, and the following were chosen, without opposition, for the five regional vice-presidents: Eastern division, Mrs. Lillian Heaton of Closter, N. J.; southern division, Mrs. Rose Gilmore of Nashville, Tenn.; central division, Mrs. Hazel Dudgeon of Welch, W. Va.; northwestern division. Mrs. A. C. Carlson of Willmar, Minn.; western division, Mrs. E. E. Laubaugh of Boise, Ida.

EVENTS TONIGHT

American Legion activities: Banquet to national officers and guests, City Hall, Gloucester, 6.

Reception to new voters, Women's Republican Club of Malden, Mrs. Emma Fall Schofield, presiding, Malden Club Hall, Washington Street, Malden, 7:45.

Tercentenary celebrations, Boston: Exhibition of full-sized reproduction of the Arbella, Governor Winthrop's flagship, Charles River Basin, foot of Revere Street, until 10, admission 25 cents; Tercentenary Industrial Exposition, Mechanics Building, until 10, through Oct. 11.

Massachusetts Exposition of Governmental Activities, Commonwealth Armory, until 10, through Oct. 11.

First meeting, Boylston Chemical Club; "Explosives," Prof. T. E. Davis of M. I. T.; Mallinckrodt Medium Lecture Room, 8.

West Roxbury Community: Registration of voters, Library Hall, 6 to 10.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Dinner, Boston University Board of Trustees, ballroom, foyer, private room, 6:30.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue division): Informal Fellowship dinner, Room 100, 6; lecture, "Where and How to Go to School," Dr. Fred C. Smith, Vialle Room, 7; civil service class, special exercise room, 7:15. Meetings: Beacon Club, room F, 8; Cross Country Track Team, gym office, 8; Dolphins Club, Room B, 8; Echo Club, Room 3, 8; Fencing Club, Robert's Room, 8; Huntington Club, Room 1, 8; Owl Club, Room 100, 8; Pals Club, Room 101, 8; Village A. C. Club, Room 2, 8; Williams Club, Room C, 8.

Organ concert, Robert Burns, 7:30; meeting, Harold C. Keyes, speaker, "Guarding America's Presidents," 8; Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street.

Boston Public Library: Talk, "Virginia, Historic and Beautiful," Edwin A. Freeman, Lecture Hall, 8.

Canadian Club of Boston: Annual October members' dinner, Col. Hanford MacNider, speaker; J. Ernest Kerr, chairman, clubhouse, 7:30.

Theaters

Majestic—"Bird in Hand," 8:25.
Copley—"Shooting Shadows," 8:30.
Wilbur—"Uncle Vanya," 8:20.

EVENTS TOMORROW

American Legion activities: Historic trips to Lexington, Concord, Plymouth, Salem, Marblehead, etc., all day.

Legion air meet: Passenger carrying, 11:30 to 1; aerial parade over city, 1; passenger carrarying, 1:30 to 3; special feature, 2:30; exhibition flying, 4:30; parachute drop, 5:20.

Tercentenary celebrations, Boston: Exhibition of full-sized reproduction of the Arbella, Charles River Basin, 10 to 10; Original Massachusetts Bay Colony Charter on exhibition, Archives Division, Room 438, State House, 9 to 5; Tercentenary Industrial Exposition, Mechanics Building; 10 to 1 admission card only, 1 to 10, open to general public, through Oct. 11. Salem: Pioneers' Village reproduced in detail, Forest Park; reproduction of a Colonial house, Pequot Mills; early costumes and documents, Essex Institute; rare merchant marine collection, Peabody museum. (Above Salem events open all day.)

Talking film, "Three Centuries of Massachusetts," Arlington school system.

Bridge, Woman's Republican Club, Payson Hall, Belmont, 2.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Meeting, Howell Whist Club, private room, 9:30.

Glee Chorus of Woman's Club, Library Hall, 10.

Museum of Fine Arts: Enjoyment of Color, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Gloucester's fishermen's races, off Gloucester, all day.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Daily from 10 to 5, Sunday, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special Exhibitions: Statue of Aphrodite; French illustrated books of the eighteenth century lent by William A. Sargent; American silver, domestic and church pieces; eighteenth century designs by Pillement and Bony.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Daily, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Memorial exhibition of the work of Prof. Charles Herbert Moore; special exhibitions of objects found by the expeditions of the American School of Oriental Research and Harvard University near Kirkuk, Iraq; paintings of the Naumberg bequest. Through Oct. 31.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, admission fee 35c; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Children's Museum of Boston—9 to 5, weekdays; 1:30 to 5 Sunday. Holidays all day. Marking the Legion Convention, miniature display of a section of the Legion parade past a faithful miniature model of the Massachusetts State House. Soldier dolls. Weapons. For Fire Prevention Week special exhibit of woodsmanship and proper fire building and extinction. Stuffed mammals, insects, sea life, shells, minerals and displays of life in foreign lands.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Autumn exhibition.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—100 etchings by old and modern masters. Through Oct. 11.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Prints, including complete collections of views of Boston, by Sears Gallagher, W. Harry Smith, Gustav von Colln and Clair Leighton.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Paintings by Leon Bonnet and John Enser. Water colors by Albert Gold and Koren de Hootarian. Through Oct. 11.

Myles Standish Galleries, Bay State Road and Beacon Street—Miscellaneous exhibit.

Scherves Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings by Marius Bauer.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Chosen to Head Legion Auxiliary

MRS. WILMA D. EVANS HOYAL
Of Douglas, Ariz.

PROVIDENCE GETS CONVENTION

COLUMBUS, Ohio, (AP)—Providence, R. I., was selected for the next convention of the Daughters of America at the biennial session here Oct. 7. Mrs. Hattie Van Buren, of Ossining N. Y., was named national councilor.

Crowds See Tanker Launched at Quincy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

QUINCY, Mass.—Nearly 10,000 people gathered at the Fore River shipyards of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Oct. 9, to witness the launching of the 10,000-ton oil tanker, Virginia Sinclair, one of two vessels building at that yard for the Sinclair Navigation Company, which is affiliated with the Sinclair Oil Company.

The tanker was christened by Miss Virginia Sinclair, for whom it was named, and the daughter of Harry F. Sinclair, the oil magnate.

The ceremony became a part of the American Legion observance and a big street parade of Legion members, Boy Scouts, bands, etc., terminated at the shipyard, where many who had never before seen salt water were interested spectators.

Dinner was served the visiting Legionnaires, bands, shipping interests and other guests at the luncheon at Quincy, following the ceremony. Among the Legion people in attendance were the Girls' Smiler Band, from the Ozark Mountain district of Arkansas.

The vessel is a steel craft built along the most modern lines and designed especially for bulk oil transportation.

Boyd and Connor Begin Ocean Flight

HARBOR GRACE, N. F. (AP)—Capt. Errol Boyd and Lieut. Harry Connor hopped off here on Oct. 9 in their British airplane for a transatlantic flight to England at 11:20 a. m., eastern standard time.

The two fliers who flew here from New York more than a week ago, had been fog bound at the local airport since. Early on Oct. 9 fog still hung over the Newfoundland coast, but, impatient at the delay, they prepared to take advantage of the first break in the weather.

It came during the forenoon when the clouds broke away and the fliers decided to take the leap immediately.

It will be the Columbia's second transatlantic crossing if the fliers are successful.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy tonight; Friday partly cloudy; not much change in temperature; moderate to fresh easterly winds; somewhat lower humidity; slight change in forest fire hazards.

Southern New England: Cloudy with possibly showers on the southeast coast tonight; Friday partly cloudy; not much change in temperature; fresh northeast winds strong at times tonight on the southeast coast.

Northern New England: Cloudy tonight with possibly showers in Vermont; Friday partly cloudy; not much change in temperature; moderate to fresh northeast and east winds.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Oct. 9	Max. Oct. 8		8 a.m. Oct. 9	Max. Oct. 8
Albany	56	64	Memphis	62	80
Atlantic City	56	62	Montreal	56	..
Boston	53	56	Nantucket	56	58
Buffalo	60	66	New Orleans	74	84
Calgary	30	..	New York	58	60
Charleston	70	78	Philadelphia	58	66
Chicago	64	72	Pittsburgh	60	68
Denver	56	78	Portland, Me.	50	54
Des Moines	60	78	Portland, Ore.	46	..
Eastport	52	56	San Francisco	54	66
Galveston	74	78	St. Louis	60	74
Hatteras	66	72	St. Paul	56	76
Helena	36	56	Seattle	48	56
Jacksonville	72	82	Tampa	72	86
Kansas City	64	80	Washington	60	70
Los Angeles	60	68			

High Tides at Boston

Friday a. m.
Height of tides 9.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:43 p. m.

American and British Canners Swell Sales

THE canning industry is reported completing a satisfactory season. One company says September sales constituted one of the best months the company has ever had.

A good demand for containers is expected in 1931. Inventories are reported low, and the carry-over of canned goods normal. Favorable reports are being received from the canning industry in Great Britain also, with one company reporting doubled sales.

Hudson to Address Extension Meeting

Members of the University Extension course at a meeting in the Boston Public Library, Oct. 15, will hear Prof. Manley O. Hudson, Bemis professor of international law at Harvard University law school, who will speak on "America's Share in World Organization."

Professor Hudson has taken an active part in the molding of international affairs. He served on the Paris Peace Conference of 1919; on the committee of protection of minorities; on the legal section of the Secretariat of the League of Nations from 1919 to 1921; on the commission of ports, waterways and railways, and has worked with Russian refugees. He is a member of the American Bar Association and of the American Association of International Law, and is an author and lecturer of wide repute.

Professor Hudson is speaking under auspices of the Massachusetts Branch of the League of Nations Association.

VERMONT BAR SOCIETY ELECTS PRESIDENT

MONTPELIER, Vt. (AP)—George L. Hunt of Montpelier was elected president of the Vermont Bar Association, Oct. 8, succeeding B. L. Stafford of Rutland.

Other officers elected were: H. G. Barber of Brattleboro, Fred W. Webster of Swanton and Charles L. Shields of St. Johnsbury, vice-presidents; H. G. Conant of Montpelier, secretary; Webster E. Miller of Montpelier, treasurer, and C. B. Adams to the board of governors for three years.

WESTFIELD BAPTISTS LAUD PROHIBITION ACT

CHICOPEE, Mass. (AP)—The Westfield Baptist Association here Oct. 8 adopted resolutions calling the Eighteenth Amendment "one of the outstanding moral events in the history of mankind," deploring the open disregard of certain influential men for the moral and social uplift of the people and calling for the best efforts of "all good men and women against the repeal of the state enforcement law."

BOSTON POLICE PRAISED

Police Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman received the commendation of Gov. Frank G. Allen, Oct. 8, for the excellent service performed by the police department throughout the tercentenary year. The climax came during the American Legion parade when more than 2,000,000 people were handled with no disorder by the department, in "a courteous, efficient manner," the Governor stated.

Nahant Described as Cattle Ground for 'Saugust,' or 'Lin'—Fish Abound

Mr. Bridgman assumes the character of a correspondent purporting to have been on board the Arbella and now assisting in the building of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He describes life as it was in 1630, and names, dates, and quotations are from authentic documents and records.

By FRANK F. BRIDGMAN

SAUGUST, Oct. 7, 1930—Edmund and Francis Ingalls tell me they were the first settlers in this plantation, coming from Lincolnshire, England, with the adventurers sent over in 1629 by the Massachusetts Bay Company. Soon they were joined by William Wood, who is writing a description of the various plantations within the jurisdiction of the Company, to which work he has given the title "Nevv England's Prospect."

The 1630 arrivals by the Winthrop fleet contributed to Saugust William Dixey, John Legge and Edward Tomlins. Legge is a servant of John Humfrey, the first deputy-governor of the Company, who has been unable to settle his affairs in England and will be delayed a few years in coming to New England. Dixey came as a servant to Isaack Johnson.

"Upon arrival at Salem," he tells me, "application was made by myself and others for a place to sett down in; upon which Mr. Endecott did give me and the rest leave to go where we would; upon which we went to Saugust, and there we mett with Sagamore James and some other Indians who did give me and the rest leave to dwell there or thereabouts; whereupon I and the rest of my master's company did cutt grass for our cattell and kept them upon Nahant for some space of time; whereupon we sett down in Saugust and had quiet possession of it, for the Sagamore did give me and the rest, in behalf of my master Johnson, what land we would."

Structures of all sorts are in process of erection. One plan is to dig a square pit 5 or 6 feet deep, line it with logs standing upright 10 or 12 feet, and cover with a roof of poles lined with bark and thatch, apertures being left for lighting and the escape of smoke. A form of cottage is 20 feet square, two stories high in front with a roof sloping down to one story at the rear. Rough stones are used for fireplaces, and burnt shells for lime. Chimneys are of boards, or short sticks crossing each other, plastered inside with clay or mud. Windows are small, opening outward on hinges. All dwellings are placed to face the south, so that the sun at noon will "shine square, thus making each house a domestic sundial, by which the good matron, in the absence of a clock, can tell in fair weather when to call her husband and sons from the fields."

William Wood is describing Saugust in these words: "This town is pleasant for situation, seated at the bottom of a bay, which is made on the one side with the surrounding shore, and on the other side with a long sandy beach. This sandy beach is two miles long, at the end whereon is a neck of land, called Nahant. It is six miles in circumference, well wooded with oaks, pines, and cedars. It is, besides, well watered, having, besides the fresh springs, a great pond in the middle; before which is a spacious marsh. In this neck is store of good ground, fit for the plough; but for the present it is only used to put young cattle in, and wether-goats and swine, to secure them from the wolves. A few posts and rails from the low-water marks to the shore keeps out the wolves, and keeps in the cattle. One Black William, an Indian duke, out of his generosity, gave this place in general to this plantation of Saugust; so that no other can appropriate it to himself.

"Upon the south side of the sandy beach the sea beateth, which is a true prognostication to pressage storms and foul weather; and the breaking up of the frost. For when a storm hath been, or is likely to be, it will roar like thunder, being heard six miles; and after storms, casts up great store of great clams, which the Indians, taking out of their shells, carry home in baskets.

"On the north side of this bay is two great marshes, which are made two by a pleasant river which runs between them. Northward, up this river, goes great store of alewives, of which they make good red herrings, insomuch that they have been at charges to make a wear, and a herring-house to dry these herrings in. This is like to prove a great enrichment to the land,— being a staple commodity in other countries—for there be such innumerable companies in every river that I have seen ten thousand taken in two hours by two men, without any wear at all, saving a few stones to stop their passage up the river. There likewise come store of bass, which the Indians and English catch with hook and line, some fifty or threescore at a tide.

"At the mouth of this river runs up a great creek into that great marsh, which is called Rumny Marsh; which is four miles long and two miles broad, half of it being marsh ground, and half upland grass, without tree or bush. This marsh is crossed with divers creeks, wherein lie great store of geese and ducks. There be convenient ponds for the planting of duck-oys. Here is likewise, belonging to this place, divers fresh meadows, which afford good grass; and four spacious ponds, like little lakes, wherein is store of fresh fish, within a mile of the town; out of which runs a curious fresh brook, that is seldom frozen, by reason of the warmness of the water. Up this stream come smelts and frost-fish, much bigger than a gudgeon. For wood there is no want, there being store of good oaks, walnut, cedar, asp, elm. The ground is very good, in many places without trees, fit for the plough.

"The land here affordeth the inhabitants as many rarities as any place else, and the sea more, the bass continuing from the middle of April to Michaelmas, which stays not above half that time in the Bay plantations. Besides, here is a great deal of rock-cod and mackerel, insomuch that shoals of bass have driven up shoals of mackerel from one end of the sandy beach to the other, which the inhabitants have gathered up in barrows. The bay that lieth before the town, as a low spring tide, will be all flats for two miles together; upon which is great store of muscle-banks and clam-banks, and lobsters amongst the rocks and grassy holes. These flats make it unnavigable for ships. Yet, at high water, great boats, lighters, and pinnaces of twenty and thirty ton, may sail up the plantation; but they need have a skilful pilot, because of many dangerous rocks and foaming breakers, that lie at the mouth of the bay. The very aspect of the place is fortification enough to keep off an unknown enemy. Yet it may be fortified at little charge, being but few landing places thereabout, and those obscure."

[Note—In 1638 the General Court voted: "Saugust is called Lin."]

BLACKSTONE RAISES TAXES

BLACKSTONE, Mass. (AP) — The board of assessors, Oct. 8, announced a new tax rate of $54.60, an increase of $15.60 over last year's rate and the highest in the history of the town. The board explained that the increase was necessary largely because of the increased demands upon the resources of the department of public welfare, due to depression in the textile industry.

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LIPSTICK (Indelible)
Light
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$1.00

Double Compact—Rouge and Face Powder in correct shade combinations. $2.50.

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Annual October Sale

Exquisite Linens and Luxurious Bedding

For more than a century Chandler & Co. have been featuring good values in linen and bedding. Merchandise offered in this October sale is exceptional indeed. The linens are beautifully made of finest selected materials and the bedding is warm and comfortable for colder nights. Visit our new larger linen department and select for yourself.

LINENS

Dainty Linen Napkins, trimmed with filet lace, are lovely with solid embroidery and cut work; a dozen.. $6.50
Luncheon Sets—made of very heavy linen; a set.... $5.95

Heavy Weight Fine Linen Crash is used for a 54-inch square with matching napkins. The borders are colored in pale shades; a set..... $2.50

Table Cloths as gorgeous and elegant as they can be with deep filet borders and exquisite cut work and embroidery. Special $35.00

White or Colored Bridge or Refreshment Sets with applique in a contrasting color and white; usually priced $5.50. Now $3.65

Unusually Fine Hand Made Bridge Sets of fine French linen and adorable soft colored appliqueing. Usually $7.50-$8.50. Special $5.00

For a real bargain—and a suggestion for a party favor—Crash Linen Bridge Sets with hand drawn borders in colors. A set $1.75

BEDDING

Fluffy Warm Pure Wool Blankets, fashioned from the softest wool in colored plaids. Regularly $15.00. Special $12.50

Rayon Bed Puffs made from extra fine material. Filled with fine wool. Corded edges. Special..... $9.85

Warm and Very Colorful Bed Puffs, designed in color tones to go with modern bedrooms—wool filled with covering of silk and rayon, corded edge..... $13.50

Bed Puffs with satin tops and backs in the softest color tones. Special..... $21.50

Bed Spreads, in two extra special lots, specially priced for this sale. Made of fine quality rayon and cotton. Usually $6.00-$6.50. Now ..... $3.95 and $4.50

Fourth Floor—Original Building

Its Merit Proven

Throughout One of the Hottest Summers on Record

4 Cubic Foot Size

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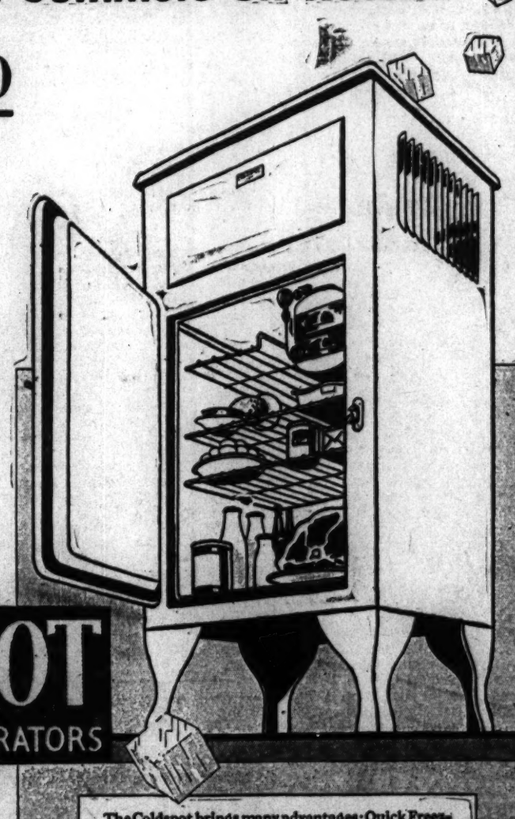
Delivered—Ready to Use. Also Sold on Easy Terms of $10 Down, $10 Monthly with Small Carrying Charge

Five years in continuous service, including one of the hottest of summers, have proven the Coldspot utterly dependable. So quiet you hardly know it is running. So convenient you'll wonder how you managed without it. So economical it costs but a few cents a day to operate.

Sears' direct-from-factory-through-store distributing system . . . the most economical yet devised . . . brings you the Coldspot "4" at about $25 less than others ask for comparable refrigerators (5 and 7 cubic foot sizes are $30 to $75 below other makes). There will be no 'mess' in your kitchen when it arrives—simply plug the cord into a convenient socket and the Coldspot is ready to use. 30 days trial.



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~in 1492~

Columbus sailed the ocean blue—
Or was it fourteen hundred ninety-three
Columbus sailed the deep blue sea?

Well, anyway—he sailed from Spain
Away across the bounding main . . .
And it's lucky for us he didn't fail
Or there'd never have been a . . .

FRIEND'S FOOD SALE

FRIDAY and SATURDAY SPECIALS

Green apple pie 23c
deep, juicy, delicious.

Frankforts 23c
high quality.

Friend's piccalilli 29c
serve with Friend's beans.

Milk bread—large loaf 9c
fresh at two every afternoon.

Chocolate home-lyke cake ... 29c
a universal favorite.

FRIDAY ONLY
Fish chowder ... 19c
with plenty of milk and butter.

SATURDAY ONLY
A 4-oz. jar of Ocean Spray cranberry sauce free to every customer—just as long as they last.

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HOOVER BOARD PLEDGES FRANK DRY LAW POLICY

Members Study Reports on Prohibition Enforcement and Cost of Crime

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement expects to make its report on prohibition to Congress in December. This was the statement of George W. Wickersham, chairman of the commission, after the first formal session of the 11 members since June.

Mr. Wickersham fenced with reporters who sought to draw him out on the direction which the prohibition investigation is taking. He added little to the meager stock of information already known. He reëmphasized the personal belief that if the commission comes to the conclusion in its studies that prohibition is nonenforceable it should come out directly and say so.

Mr. Wickersham had made this statement previously in testimony before the House Committee on Appropriations. He added that this expressed only his own views and has say that it in no way indicated the direction which the commission's search was taking. The answer was made to a hypothetical question advanced by a newspaperman.

Antiquated Court Machinery

The chairman of the commission stressed the fact that the problem of lawlessness existed before prohibition. He attributed it in part to an antiquated system of criminal procedure, and in part to a strain of lawlessness in the American people.

Denying that lawlessness in America is the sole result of prohibition, Mr. Wickersham quoted figures from the Travelers Fire Insurance Company showing that crimes of robbery, burglary and theft had increased 212 per cent in the past 10 years, compared to an increase of only 161 per cent in liquor law violations. Mr. Wickersham then directed the attention of his questioners to his speech before the Bar Association last August, when he said:

"That the individual and minority groups must accept and abide by the restraints imposed is obvious. Otherwise lawful government breaks down and we have anarchy. The remedy of those who object is to appeal to the same apthority as that which enacts for rescission or modification. There can be no individual right to elect what laws one will or will not obey."

The first day's meeting of the 11 commissioners was devoted largely to discussion of two reports, that dealing with prohibition, and another on the cost of crime. These reports and other material were presented by the heads of the two sub-committees of the commission dealing with the respective topics. The material in turn was collected by the secretariat which has been assigned to each of the 10 subcommittees into which the commission has been divided.

Division of Investigation

The subcommittee on prohibition has Mr. Wickersham himself as chairman, and Newton D. Baker of Cleveland, Dr. Ada L. Comstock, president of Radcliffe College, and Judge Paul J. McCormick of Los Angeles as members. The prohibition material was gathered largely by Albert E. Sawyer, head of the staff dealing with this subject, and included reports on feedral coöperation written by Col. Amos W. W. Woodstock, prohibition director, who formerly was connected with the commission's work.

The material included reports on violation of the present laws by importation, manufacture and diversion; the executive machinery for the administration of the law and judicial machinery of enforcement.

Mr. Wickersham said that the pending elections will have no effect on the decision of the commission on prohibition. Later he qualified this to say that the commission would consider public sentiment in the matter.

The chairman of the commission subcommittee on the cost of crime, Judge McCormick, reported progress in his study, which eventually will embrace every city of more than 100,000 in the United States. A sample survey made in Rochester, N. Y., by the Bureau of Municipal Research showed that direct costs of crime through police costs, prosecution of cases, etc., amounted to $1,475,000 in 1928 when the city had 328,000 people. Data on "indirect costs" of crime, burglary insurance and similar material, are also being gathered.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Lloyd G. Stoner, Liberal, Kan.
Lloyd G. Stoner, Liberal, Kan.
Mrs. Mary Irene Brunenkaut, Fort Dodge, Ia.
Miss Mary F. McNutt, Truro, N. S., Canada.
Miss D. A. Blanchard, Truro, N. S., Canada.
Miss Adelaide M. Enright, White Bear Lake, Minn.
Robert McNeill, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Ronald E. Foulke, Aurora, Ill.
Ronald E. Foulke, Aurora, Ill.
Edward Douglas Foulke, Aurora, Ill.
Harry M. Lawrence, Detroit, Mich.
Charles Munzer, Bergenfield, N. J.
Jessie Elliot, Belfast, Ireland
Harry B. Spear, St. Louis, Mo.
Mary E. Boyce, New York City
Ethel M. Eakwood, Johnston, R. I.
Clara E. Wells, Floral Park, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Marion L. Wagner, Towaco, N. J.
Mrs. N. B. Simpson, Floral Park, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Mary W. Robertson, Baton Rouge, La.
Mrs. C. Y. Martin, Thibodaux, La.
Mrs. T. McTarnahan, Larchmont, N. Y.
Mrs. Marie A. Roberts, New York City
Mrs. Magdalena Brillor, New York City
Mrs. Ida Schroeder, New York City
Miss Minnie Hildenbrand, Oxford, Pa.
Mrs. Rose E. Trainer, Apponaug, R. I.
Mrs. H. A. Dessinger, Ft. Dodge, Ia.
H. A. Dessinger, Ft. Dodge, Ia.
Howard W. Dessinger, Ft. Dodge, Ia.
Dorothy E. Hartung, San Francisco, Calif.
Vera R. Collins, Arlington, Mass.
Rose Holland Thompson, Bay City, Mich.
Leah R. MacGregor, Birmingham, Mich.
Mrs. Olive M. Terhart, Lakewood, O.
Caroline H. Winderl, Milwaukee, Wis.
Adelaide M. Amberg, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mrs. J. T. Osborne, Limon, Colo.
J. T. Osborne, Limon, Colo.
Miss Anis Brassor, Claremont, N. H.
Arna Lewis, Worcester, Mass.
Doris E. Willett, Brookline, Mass.
C. F. Osterhout, Auburn, N. Y.
George D. Tryon, Auburn, N. Y.
Mrs. Charles D. Thompson, Dundee, Ill.
Charles D. Thompson, Dundee, Ill.
Mrs. Louis N. Nock, Stockton, Calif.
Louis N. Nock, Stockton, Calif.
Margaret Denyer, London, Eng.
Maidie Palmer, London, Eng.
Mrs. Nancy E. Hull, Jackson, Mich.
Mrs. Bernice M. Smith, Oakland, Calif.
Mrs. L. Wilkins, Long Beach, Calif.
Mrs. H. C. Derrick, De Witt, Ark.
Mrs. Lizzie K. Harlan, Claremont, Calif.
Mrs. W. B. Jackson, Portland, Ore.
Mrs. Verna K. Hand, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. A. B. Ham.
Miss Daisy Peckham, Rockland, Mass.
Eleanor G. R. Young, Moylan, Pa.
Katharine Coldwin, Norway.
Mrs. Mae Nickason, Auburn, N. Y.
Frank J. Nickason, Auburn, N. Y.
Mrs. Dorothy F. Gearhart, Skaneateles, N. Y.
Miss Dorothy F. Gearhart, Skaneateles, N. Y.
Mrs. Jennie M. Floyd, Arkansas City, Kan.
Mrs. Elliott W. Langley, Toronto, Can.
Mrs. Norman D. Tytler, Toronto, Can.
Mrs. Blanche M. Oliver, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Myrtle E. Heger, Chillicothe, Mo.
Moyne George Hoge, Chicago, Ill.
Henry R. Nelson, Chicago, Ill.
George F. Heger, Chillicothe, Mo.
Mrs. Mary J. MacGilvra, Minneapolis, Minn
Mrs. Agnes K. Wheeler-Smith, Connecticut.
Mrs. Nelson F. Hathaway, Beaver Dam, Wis.
Nelson F. Hathaway, Beaver Dam, Wis.
Mrs. Clarence R. Hathaway, Hartford, Wis.
Editor Clarence R. Hathaway, Hartford, Wis.
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Fred M. Hefter, Pittsfield, Mass.
Lucile Bernard Boundy, Los Angeles, Calif.
Carl D. Lyon, Freeport, Ill.
George Ewing, Minonk, Ill.
John Ewing, Freeport, Ill.
Herman De Fuis, Minonk, Ill.
Mrs. Richard B. English, Alexandria, Va.
Mrs. Charles H. McKinney, Clifton Forge, Va.
Mrs. R. I. Celtar, De Witt, Ark.

CZECH-CHILEAN PACT SIGNED

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—A commercial treaty with Czechoslovakia, containing favorable clauses for exportation of nitrate and iodine to that country, was signed by the Foreign Minister, Oct. 8.

Scanning Heights and Depths of American Prohibition

MEMBERS OF PRESIDENT HOOVER'S LAW ENFORCEMENT COMMISSION © Harris & Ewing

While Reforms of the Courts and Improvement of the Personnel of Judges, Prosecutors and Police Officers Are Under Consideration by the Hoover Board, the Question of the Administration of the Nation's Dry Laws Has Become Almost Completely Dominant at the Present Time. One Section of the Commission Demands an Immediate Report on Prohibition, While the Majority, It Is Understood, Prefer to Wait Until the Coming Session of Congress in December. The Chairman, George W. Wickersham, Has Announced That There Will Be No "Pussyfooting" in the Report and That It Will Express a Clear-Cut Expression of Opinion as to Whether the Present Federal Laws Regarding Liquor Are Enforceable. Grouped in the Photograph, Front Row, Seated, Left to Right, Are: Roscoe Pound, Ada L. Comstock, William D. Mitchell, President Hoover, George W. Wickersham and William S. Kenyon. In the Back Row, Left to Right, Are: Kenneth R. MacIntosh, Monty N. Lehman, Paul J. McCormick, William J. Grubb, Frank J. Loesh, Newton D. Baker and Henry W. Anderson.

WOMEN CLIMB STEEP PATHS TO PROSPERITY

Stories of Their Success Entered in Contest at New York Exposition

By MARJORIE SHULER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—The stories of two women who used obstacles as stepping-stones to success have won the prizes of $50 and $25 offered by the ninth annual exposition of Women's Arts and Industries in a contest sponsored by the National Federation of Business and Professional Women.

Mrs. E. J. Dockery of Boise, Ida., a former national chairman of publicity in the federation, took the first prize for her story of Mrs. C. G. Brink, who, eight years ago, drove 60 miles over cold, sagebrush plains, from her ranch to Boise with a load of dressed turkeys which she had raised with painstaking care, only to find the market already glutted with birds. It was on her way back home that the plan came to her for the big Idaho turkey pool which now has 2700 members, and last fall marketed 87 carloads of turkeys, a million dollar business, of which Mrs. Brink is manager.

The second prize was awarded to Miss Anna Crawford, a member of the Boone (Ia.) club, for her account of the way in which Miss Anna D. Cordts, forced to leave school after the sixth grade, won her way from household service and factory work up to her present position as the author of a system of phonics which is revolutionizing the teaching of reading in public schools throughout the country.

100 Stories Entered

One hundred contestants entered stories on which awards were given, 50 per cent for the achievement of the woman herself and 50 per cent for the way in which her work was reported by the writer. Honorable mention was given to six of these in addition to the money awards which were announced as one of the features of the exposition during the week of Oct. 6 to 11.

Two honorable mention stories were about women who started on the road to success from the necessity of being breadwinners for their children. Mrs. Edith O'Keefe Susong had her first newspaper office in the basement of a side street business house with an old job press and a handful of worn type for equipment. There with the aid of one helper she edited her paper, set the type, fed the papers into the machines, folded, addressed by hand, wrapped and mailed the copies to the subscribers, in her idle moments soliciting and writing advertisements and keeping books. She has outstayed two rival weeklies and now has the daily Greeneville Democrat-Sun in Greeneville, Tenn. Her story was written by Lucile Barham.

Mrs. Ida Wallis Elliott of Talladega, Ala., began the "Elliott Tours" by organizing parties of neighbors to take trips so that she might get free travel for the little family of children she was bringing up on her southern farm. Since that time, 1908, she has increased her business so that she handles about 3000 trips each year and spends an average of $25 a day during the busy season on postage alone, said Mrs. Ellie Ayres Burns.

Export and Shipping Managers

Two unusual occupations received honorable mention, the story of Diza M. Rothchild who took up office work when that was not a popular activity for women and after 40 years in the same office has arrived at the position of export manager of the Standard-Tilton Milling Company of St. Louis, finding time meanwhile for marriage, a home, travel, and service to the women of her community as organizer and promoter of several clubs.

The other pioneer is Mrs. Lily Dale Holden, Pacific coast manager of the Dimon Steamship Company, who left school when she was 12 years old, had some business training later and became an extremely active worker, mainly she says because as a child she was punished if she went up or down stairs empty-handed and therefore acquired the knack of always finding something to do.

Honorable mention was also given to stories about Dr. Adelaide Woodard of Watertown, N. Y., who never seemed to be able to do anything well as a child and now is the only American woman to have the Victoria Cross for service in the British Army, Martha Berry whose educational work in the Blue Ridge Mountains won her the Pictorial Review award last year, and Dr. Anna D. Anderson who had to learn the English language in a school for the blind and has made a place for herself as an osteopath.

The National Federation of Business and Professional Women is giving another service to the exposition of Women's Arts and Industries by conducting a vocational consultant service at its booth. Prominent members of the federation are giving their time to offer vocational advice along the lines of finance, office management, law, social work, accounting, merchandising, advertising, ownership, theater, medicine, restaurant management and insurance.

BRITAIN TO FORWARD CHINESE PAYMENTS

LONDON (AP)—The Foreign Office announced, Oct. 8, that Great Britain, by agreement with the Chinese Foreign Minister would remit all payments of Britain's share of the Chinese indemnity of 1901, amounting to about $25,000,000, to the Chinese Government.

The latter will apply the money to the formation of an educational endowment.

CO-ORDINATION IN TRANSPORTS IS PARLEY PLEA

Road Congress Delegates Agree Competition Is Wrong Basis

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Coördination rather than competition should be the basis on which highway, railroad, water and air traffic operate in an ideal world transportation system, members from many parts of the world agreed at the Sixth International Road Congress here Oct. 9.

Especially could such coöperation be worked out between highway and rail transportation, it was urged during a discussion led by Prof. Henry R. Trumbower of the University of Wisconsin, and presided over by A. J. Brosseau, vice-president of the United States Chamber of Commerce. Each method of transportation must be judged on its merits, the delegates felt. When railroad passenger traffic is seriously crippled by highway traffic, the railroad should be permitted to curtail its rail service and substitute motor passenger service, it was said.

Other recommendations approved by the administrative section of the congress included strict control of public motor bus services, establishment of feeder bus services to railroads, promotion of the use of buses to ship smaller quantities of goods than can be handled profitably by mail, institution of traffic surveys and the establishment of universal as well as regional roadway time-tables for the convenience of the traveling public. A special committee was appointed to bring the meeting's conclusions into harmony with those adopted last May at the Madrid conference of International Railway Executives.

A second section of the conference meanwhile discussed recent methods adopted for the use of tar, bitumen and asphalt in road construction. Reports from 15 countries were presented by Roy W. Crum, director of the Highway Research Board, telling of the successful use of these materials.

"The rapid increase in the adoption of surface treatments to produce thin mat surfaces upon gravel, stone and slag roads for light and medium traffic is probably the outstanding recent development," Mr. Crum pointed out.

In Europe attention has been chiefly directed toward the surfacing of existing macadam or similar roads, while in the United States there has been a great development in the initial construction of low- and medium-type roads, he said. Pointing out that confusion results because road materials are known by definite names in different countries, Mr. Crum urged a classification based on the manner of commercial production.

MEDICAL HEAD SPURNS LIQUOR AS A MEDICINE

(Continued from Page 1)

who drinks an easier victim to these infections than one who does not drink at all.

"Alcohol is not a desirable food nor is it a desirable beverage, because it is a narcotic. Alcohol is a harbit-forming drug, a drug to which a very considerable percentage of people are susceptible.

"The question of alcohol and civilization is a natural scientific problem, that must finally be solved by natural scientific investigation and the education of the people.

"It is quite certain we are not consuming one-tenth of the amount of alcoholic liquors that we did in the days before prohibition. I believe that the prohibition law is being more and more effectively enforced and at the end of the present Administration the amount of liquor per capita will be reduced to less than 5 per cent of the amount formerly consumed.

"The whole world is carrying this drink problem on its shoulders and today no country is suffering less from drink than we in the United States.

"There can be no doubt that the greatest single factor that we can control in the interests of the public health of the nation would be the elimination of alcoholic drink. This is not tyranny, it is evolution, it is natural science, it is civilization, and civilization is often compelled to protect the individual against himself.

"Some people blame all the crimes that have shown an increase since the war to prohibition. If they would investigate the subject they would find the same increase in crime in Germany, France and England since the war, and the increase there is not due to prohibition, for they have no prohibition. In England, outside of London, crime his increased 437 per cent since 1911, according to government reports.

"A favorite statement of those opposed to prohibition is that in France, where the people drink wine, there is sobriety, and drink is not a problem. As a matter of fact drink is a curse to France."

Soldiers Join 'Reds' Is Chinese Report

SHANGHAI (AP) — Thousands of rebellious soldiers throughout southern China, Oct. 9, were reported flocking to the "Red" banners, swelling the ranks of Communists to formidable proportions.

Changsha advices said the "Reds" in Hunan Province had perfected an organization to a high degree and were virtually in control of the entire province.

A report from Kiukiang said Communists who captured Kian, important city in Southern Kiangsi Province, were continuing their looting there and were driving scattered provincial forces north toward Siakiang.

The situation at Nanchang, capital of Kiangsi, was said to have eased slightly as the "Red" army on the outskirts of the city had withdrawn slightly toward the southeast.

The populace of Nanchang remained in a state of alarm, however, because the "Red" army was considered strong enough to capture any city in the province.

Two thousand Nationalist soldiers from Hankow arrived at Kiukiang and were sent to join the Nanchang garrison while coolies in the capital prepared defense trenches.

The "Reds" seemed content, however, to plunder outlying communities rather than attack the major cities.

SOUTHERN BAPTISTS CUT MISSION BUDGET

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—The foreign mission board of the Southern Baptist Convention in session here Oct. 8 adopted a budget of $1,111,000 for foreign mission work in 1931, a reduction of $280,000 from the 1930 allotment.

The reduction was deemed advisable, Dr. T. B. Ray, of Richmond, executive secretary of the board, said, because of financial conditions generally prevailing.

CHILE GETS DIRECT SERVICE

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—Direct steamship service between Havre, France, and Chilean ports is to be reëstablished this month by the Compagnie Generale Trans Atlantique, the Foreign Ministry was informed Oct. 8. The service will be bi-monthly.

NAVAL PARITY WITH FRANCE, ITALY INSISTS

Fascist Council Passes Resolution Confirming Previous Decisions

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—The Fascist Grand Council has passed a resolution approving the policy of naval parity with France after hearing a report on foreign affairs by Dino Grandi, Foreign Minister. The council, according to the resolution, "reconfirms the decisions previously adopted, namely, that Italy cannot accept agreements which do not at the outset establish the principle of parity."

ROME (AP)—Greater strength for the Fascist Black Shirt Legions and subsidiary forces was provided Oct. 8 by the Fascist Grand Council's adoption of a plan for a new organization of Fascist youths between the ages of 18 and 21.

This includes not only the youths finishing service in the present "Avantguardia," but also others who are not enlisted in the young Fascist groups.

The council also sent greetings to King Boris of Bulgaria, whose engagement to Princess Giovanna of Italy has been announced.

INTERNATIONAL HYDRO ELECTRIC

International Hydro Electric System reports for seven months ended July 31 net profit of $1,954,918 after taxes, depreciation, interest, amortization, preferred dividends of subsidiaries and minority interest.

When Johnny Marches Straight Home

HIS hunger hurries him "food-ward" after school tussels are over. For a fellow gets hungry, and "man" must eat, even before he starts to play in the world's absolutely best backyard. Arcadia Farm Preserves, in a thick, rich spread on crackers or bread, are a tasty, nourishing delight. Leading grocers everywhere sell Arcadia Products.

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BOSTON

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"SHOOTING SHADOWS"
Every Tuesday—Commuters' Night at 7:30

SYMPHONY HALL
Tomorrow Evening at 8
Capt. JOHN NOEL
"Kashmir and the Taj Maha"
MOVIES OF SUBLIME BEAUTY
Benefit, "Camp Fire Girls"
Sun. Aft., Oct. 19 at 3:30
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JOSEPH M. SCHENCK Presents
D. W. GRIFFITH'S
Greatest Achievement Since "THE BIRTH OF A NATION"
"LINCOLN"
UNITED ARTISTS' MASTERPIECE
with WALTER HUSTON and UNA MERKEL
New England Premiere
Gala Columbus Day Matinee
MAJESTIC Theatre
Mon., Oct. 13, at 3 P. M.
2:30—twice daily thereafter—8:30
Matinees 50c, 75c, $1. Nights 50c, 75c, $1.50

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Monitor Readers, for Such Letters!

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"After seeing your advertisement in The Christian Science Monitor I felt it my duty as a subscriber to at least try your Ivory Salt.
"I bought it, and we discovered a superior salt I shall certainly go out of my way to buy it in the future.
"Please send me two copies of your cook book I wish to give one to my sister-in-law who first informed me that Ivory Salt is the best she has ever used."
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Study the evidence. Drive the car. Compare it with any other car under $1000.

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LEGION DRINKING CITED AS LESSON AGAINST REPEAL

Mrs. Peabody Says Scenes Would Be Repeated Without State Enforcement

That the drunkenness in evidence on Boston's streets during the American Legion convention furnishes an object lesson and a warning to Massachusetts, indicative of what may be expected if the Baby Volstead Act is repealed, is emphasized by dry leaders working for the retention of the state enforcement law.

Commenting on some of the scenes in Boston this week, Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, national chairman of the Woman's Committee for Law Enforcement, and John C. L. Dowling, chairman of the Roxbury Defense Committee, speaking at a mass meeting in the Everett School, Roxbury, Oct. 3, made strong pleas for law observance and the retention of the law which gives the Massachusetts police authority over the bootlegger.

"If you were down town last night and Monday," said Mr. Dowling, in his introductory remarks, "and saw the riotous scenes there, you can now see what free liquor will do to a free people. If the Eighteenth Amendment is repealed you will get this again just as sure as tomorrow is Thursday."

Mrs. Peabody told of her interest in the American Legion delegates, and her regret over convention liquor conditions.

"I have been watching these boys of ours—splendid men with a background of sacrifice—and among them I saw that which I have not seen for months. I saw a young man, silly, staggering and foolish, and I could not but think of the immortal lines, 'Lest we forget, lest we forget.'"

Entire City Hewn Out of Rock Seen at Petra in Transjordan

This is the second of two articles on Petra, ancient Arab stronghold beyond the Jordan. The first ran Sept. 26.

By P. A. F. STEPHENSON

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

London

UNDER the shadow of the House of Pharaoh's Daughter my little bell tent awaited me. In it was a camp bed, chair, table, washstand and a waterproof rug on the bare floor of sand. I was quite comfortable, unconcerned that I was very isolated, over 100 yards from the soldier and the servants. The only white man within 30 miles was the Dane in his furnished cave in the cliff.

The food was all that could be desired, served by a Sudanese who had been servant to British officers' wives in Khartum. My companion, the Dane, held the theory that the Israelites had wandered here instead of in Sinai and, to find the proofs, climbed to all the High Places of Sacrifice.

It began to drizzle, so I was content to explore the ruins below. The temples, now rose-gray and the bushes the dullest emerald green, were exquisite in their subtle tones. I explored the Columbarium. The excavated chamber and façade are covered with holes 10 inches square; some out of reach are plastered up. Modern archæologists designate it as a pigeon house.

Dwellings in Cliffs

The city of Petra lies on the west side of a valley, open only to the north, with passes to the east and west. The mountains rise abruptly with rose sandstone cliffs at their base in which are excavated the wonderful temples, tombs and dwellings. The most ancient are Nabataen, about 600 B. C. Petra became a Roman colony and rose to the height of its prosperity in the second century. It was the center of the great trade route from Arabia, whence came frankincense and spices for all Europe. Its prosperity declined with that of the Roman Empire, and it became of little consequence after the Muhammadan conquest; in fact, all knowledge of it was lost. A young Swiss discovered it in 1812, while working for a British society. Since then it has been a favorite haunt of archæologists of all nations, and since the war, the resort of tourists.

The tomb of Aaron on Mount Her (Jebel Harun), just above Petra, attracts many pilgrims, and a rock said to have been that struck by Moses is near by. No Israelite inscriptions

The second morning was gloriously fine. The beauty of the mountains on the east, rich dark purple-blue against the glowing orange of the sunrise behind them, was exquisite. As the sun tipped over the top the whole of the western side of the valley flared into vivid flame color. I realized that Petra was unpaintable. I tried using the strongest colors in my paint-box. But compared with the original they were dirt. When I got home no one would believe the colors were as brilliant as I painted them.

There is little animal life. I heard jackals at night, but in the day saw only twittering birds in the shrubs and great eagles hovering far above. One morning I was painting hard. My soldier guard slept peacefully on the ground beside me. He had never had such a nice lady to guard; she didn't want to climb everywhere and didn't want to know anything he had never heard of; only let him sleep. After an hour's perfect stillness I saw walking toward me an enormous eagle, white with gray and black points. I have since been told it was a large species of kestrel peculiar to the locality. Only twelve feet away he caught a large centipede. The soldier moved, and he saw us. His piercing eyes flashed with fury, and with a backward flap of his great wings he rose almost perpendicularly.

I saw very few natives, only the Bedouins who supply the little camp with chickens and eggs. Many live in the ancient cave-dwellings in the cliffs, some letting themselves down from the top with ropes. I picked up several fossils resembling nuts. The British Museum pronounced them to be spines of the sea-urchin.

Speakers of Unknown Tongue

Four more travelers arrived, who spoke a language of which I could not catch a single word or accent. When they found I was English, they talked English. I asked what was their strange tongue. I found it was Welsh. Curiously, they were all as convinced as the Dane that Petra is Sinai, and that the Israelites did not wander in the Peninsula, now so called.

I was eight days in Petra. An English saddle was provided for my return ride, and I thoroughly enjoyed the marvelous Sik on a cloudless day. My soldier guard sang "Songs of Araby" at the top of his voice, and the notes of the weird music echoed through the heights of the gorge. We went just inside the cave, whence flow the waters of Moses. We sat on a ledge of rock, we ate wild olives and Arab bread and drank the icy, pure water from the sacred stream. From the dark recesses of the cave we heard the water gurgling out of the earth.

I had no further adventures on my return journey to Jerusalem. I took a car to myself from Amman, stopping twice en route to paint the lovely oleanders in the Wadi Shar'ib and the wild mustard in Judea, where the whole countryside was every tone of violet and mauve.

The following poem on Petra by T. W. Burgon won the Newdigate Prize Poem at Oxford in 1845:

PETRA

O passing beautiful—in this wild spot
Temples and tombs and dwellings—all forgot,
One sea of sunlight far around them spread
And skies of sapphire mantling over head.
They seem no work of Man's creative hand,
Where labor wrought as wayward Fancy planned,
But from the Rock as if by magic grown.
Eternal—silent—beautiful—alone.
Not saintly gray, like many a minister fane
That crowns the hill or sanctifies the plain;
But rosy-red, as if the blush of dawn
Which first beheld them were not yet withdrawn.
The hues of youth upon a brow of woe,
Which men called old two thousand years ago:
Match me such marvel save in Eastern clime,
A ROSE-RED CITY—HALF AS OLD AS TIME.

'Mid Shelving Rocks Beyond Jordan

Upper—Tomb of Aaron on Jebel Harun, Goal of Many Pilgrims Above Petra. Lower—Columbarium at Petra, Home of Thousands of Pigeons, It Is Conjectured. From Pen Drawings by Mrs. Stephenson.

Yale Students Pay But a Third of Cost

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale students pay but about one-third of the cost of their education, according to the annual report of George Parmly Day, treasurer of the university. Each dollar paid by the student toward the cost of his education is supplemented by the university with payments of $2.70 from other sources.

The total of Yale's endowment now stands at $82,856,840, a sum which includes over $16,000,000 paid in on subscriptions to the Yale Endowment Fund. In addition to the income from these endowment funds, the report shows that Yale had to rely upon gifts of $888,922 for special purposes and on gifts of $421,538 to income for general purposes to balance its budget, the largest contribution being $316,426 received through the Yale Alumni University Fund Association.

How Yale is of assistance to New Haven is shown in the report. As a teaching organization only, the expenditures of the University during the year were $7,022,988. This figure was brought to approximately $16,500,000 by disbursements for the construction of new buildings, and other items of a similar nature. In the summary of Yale's Service Bureau report, it is stated that while a large part of the technical apparatus, etc., ordered for Yale laboratories naturally has to be purchased outside of New Haven, almost 72 per cent of the entire business reported through the bureau of purchases and stores was placed with New Haven firms. The report also states that during the depression of last autumn and winter the university's building activities gave continuous employment to 1000 men on the average, and involved an expenditure of over $700,000 a month.

De Mar Prominent in Melrose Activity

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MELROSE, Mass.—Clarence H. De Mar, famous marathon runner, figured prominently in a triple celebration held here Oct. 3, when the Melrose Athletic Field was re-named in his honor, the city began its Tercentenary observance, and five American Legion drum corps contested for a $100 prize.

Mr. De Mar, who is a member of the Melrose Post, American Legion, was given a warm reception at the dedication, Mayor Albert M. Tibbetts paying a glowing tribute to his sportsmanship.

The George Hockett Post of Anderson, Ind., winner of first prize in the drum corps competition, was the recipient of $100 in gold, second prize going to the Troy (N. Y.) post, and third prize to Marlboro post, while the Amsterdam (N. Y.) post and the Detroit (Mich.) post were given special awards.

'Old Ironsides' Comes Out of the Mist to Welcoming Salutes of Modern Fleet

Amid the booming of guns and the screaming of siren whistles "Old Ironsides," the United States frigate Constitution, with two tugs lashed to her sides, went slowly down Boston harbor Oct. 8 to receive a nation's salute in recognition of her 113th anniversary.

On her mast waved the ensign of 13 stars which has never been lowered, and flying in the breeze with them were the Stars and Stripes and Union Jack, which rippled to the salute of the fleet that lined the harbor to greet the famous frigate of Revolutionary days.

Gray skies, low-hanging clouds, and mist partially hid her, and, although the afternoon had not yet gone, it might have been evening so dark was the harbor front. Searchlights from the cruisers pierced the fog, and lights along the wharfs blinked like sleepy glow-worms.

From bow to stern the old frigate was trimmed with pennants. No white canvas sails hung from her yards. Her battery of guns was missing. But that did not matter, for once again the water was under her keel, and the tang of the northeast wind at her bowsprit.

The harbor crafts woke suddenly to greet her. A shrill whistle from a small boat, a long, low blast from another, then all the ships cut loose in a din that sent sea gulls whirling high in air to gaze down at the curious thing coming from an almost forgotten past.

Far ahead a flash of fire and then the boom of the first gun on the flagship Detroit. More flashes and booming from the Marblehead, Raleigh and Milwaukee. A plane circled overhead, adding its drone to the welcome. Down as far as the army base went the old frigate, turned, and headed for home.

On either side streams from fire boats played. Across the water floated the music from the Detroit's band and, as the proud old vessel passed the flagship, "The Star Spangled Banner" rang out. On she went slowly and grandly toward the Navy Yard. Once more came the same strains, this time from her deck and, as they melted away the old ship warped gently into her berth and the day was over.

One hundred and thirteen years old, and with 42 victories to her credit, "Old Ironsides" had given to the distinguished gathering of American Legion, national, state and city, officials, a brief glimpse into the past when the United States Navy was setting the tradition to be handed down through generations to follow.

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Granulated Sugar
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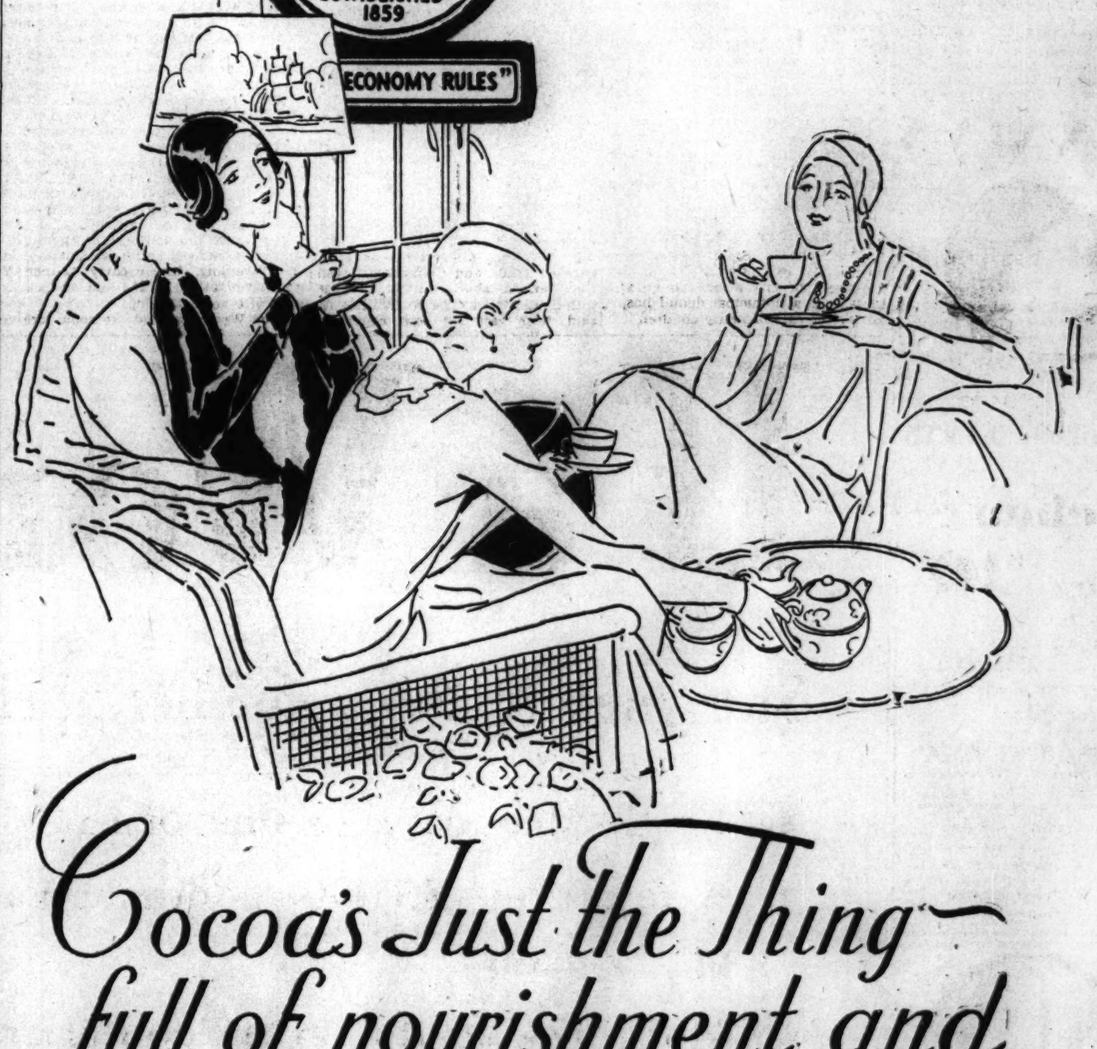
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OF NEW ENGLAND

TARIFF STAND OF DOMINIONS STIRS BRITAIN

All Parties Shaken by United Appeal—Cleavage in Labor Party Widens

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The plain demand put forward at the Imperial Conference, Oct. 8, by the Governments of Canada, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand for Britain to adopt protection, with preference for British overseas nations, has rudely shaken all political parties in Britain.

One of the results has been enormously to strengthen the position of the Conservatives, as the group which places protection in the forefront of its policy. Another has been to place the Liberal Party, whose main plank is free trade, in a difficult position. This is because the Liberals must now justify their opposition to the considered proposals put forward unanimously by statesmen called together to deal with the great commonwealth emergency of trade depression.

For the Labor Party the situation is hardly less embarrassing. So lately as Oct. 7, at a conference of the entire body of his supporters at Llandudno, Ramsay MacDonald, the Premier, dismissed both tariffs and protection as "quack remedies." At the same Labor gathering, however, Sir Oswald Mosley was only narrowly outvoted when he urged tariffs for consideration along with state import boards and other methods for controlling oversreas trade.

Opposing Policies in Cabinet

Sir Oswald's fiscal position is in complete opposition to that taken up by Mr. MacDonald's Cabinet, though here again fissiparous tendencies have long been existent between the groups respectively led by that uncompromising free trader, Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and James H. Thomas, Dominions Secretary, who has declared that every scheme put forward at the Imperial Conference will be discussed upon its merits.

It is not without significance at this juncture that Oct. 9 has seen the announcement of Sir Oswald Mosley's election to be a member of the Labor Party's national executive, a body so exclusive that even Mr. Thomas has this year failed to retain his seat upon it.

Although the dominion prime ministers have specifically rejected proposals for state import boards, to which Sir Oswald Mosley is also committed, nevertheless the net result of the attitude they have taken up is to strengthen his position materially. The effect as regards the Labor Party is thus that a wedge has been driven into the crevice which was already threatening to become a split.

Conservatives Win Prestige

The Conservatives, on the other hand, and especially their main body which is led by Stanley Baldwin, has been consolidated. It is not yet certain what the effect will be upon the breach existing between Mr. Baldwin and the two press magnates. Lord Rothermere and Lord Beaverbrook, who have formed independent groups known respectively as the "United Empire Party" and the "Empire Crusaders." It is noticeable, however, that Lord Rothermere's chief organ, Oct. 9, welcomed the Dominion's pronouncement wholeheartedly, while that of Lord Beaverbrook has endeavored to show that the Empire crusaders' proposals are not entirely condemned.

The Liberals are in a different case. Sir Herbert Samuel, Mr. Lloyd George's chief lieutenant, said on Oct. 8, that it was a mistake to suppose there could be no policy for Empire development without tariffs.

Apart from such party declarations, the general British reaction to the Dominions' proposals is highly sympathetic, it being felt that here is a definite scheme for mutual cooperation, which, after all has been said, is so strongly supported that there is at least a reasonable prospect that it may be possible to bring it into effect, to the lasting benefit of all concerned.

Protests Changes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—The Government of British Columbia, through Dr. S. F. Tolmie, Premier, has cabled to R. B. Bennett, Dominion Prime Minister, in London, "protesting emphatically" against any action by the Imperial Conference, now under way, affecting the constitutional affairs of Canada before the provinces can meet and discuss these questions. As partners in confederation, said Dr. Tolmie, the provinces each had a right to be consulted on any constitutional change which might be effected at the conference. The British Columbia authorities do not understand that Canada will propose any discussion of constitutional matters, but reports that other dominions may do so have caused some uneasiness here.

DUMPING PULPWOOD CHARGED TO RUSSIA

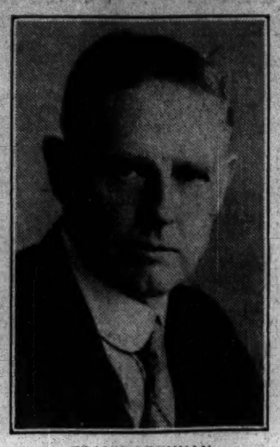
OTTAWA (AP)—G. C. Piche, chief forester officer of the Quebec Lands and Forests Department, told the board of railway commissioners on Oct. 8 that Russian pulpwood brought by steamer to Canada and then shipped to the United States is underselling Canadian pulpwood in that market.

This underselling, he declared, is seriously injuring settlers who, having acquired and cleared bushland, are experiencing difficulties in disposing of their cut timber.

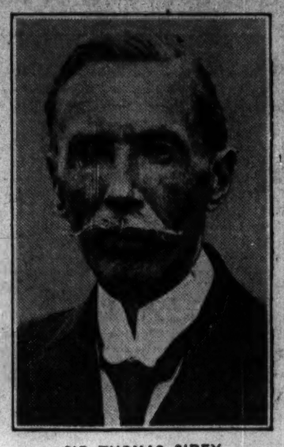
EASTMAN OFFERS SWEDEN GIFT

STOCKHOLM, Swed. (AP)—George Eastman of Rochester, N. Y., on Oct. 9 offered the city of Stockholm $1,000,000 for a municipal dental hospital for the care of needy children.

Overseas Delegates to Imperial Parley



FRANK BRENNAN
Attorney-General of the Commonwealth of Australia



SIR THOMAS SIDEY
Attorney-General of New Zealand

TOURIST TRADE DEVELOPMENT URGED IN CANADA

Highway Hot-Dog Stands Deplored by Chamber of Commerce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—Canada's newest industry—tourist travel—was discussed from every angle at the Canadian Chamber of Commerce convention here.

Tourist travel in summer, fall and winter was advocated by C. G. Burton. The trade was too limited and, instead of being confined to visitors from the United States alone, should embrace interprovincial tourists. As a necessary impetus to traveling in Canada it was suggested that during November railways and transportation companies inaugurate a one-half price return fare excursion to enable Canadians to travel "anywhere in Canada."

The tourist should not be exploited, overcharged, or left without proper accommodation. Canadian merchants should not be so eager to mention that there was $100 duty free on Canadian goods into the United States for "United States dealers may use their influence with their Government to abolish it," declared Mr. Burton, who is president of a large Canadian departmental store.

Canadian highways were criticized, and "those highway hovels, hot-dog stands, miserable signs and other things that crop up along the highway" are things that tourists should be spared.

C. T. O'Hara, Federal Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, urged that Canada take advantage of trade with South Africa. The possibilities, he said, were vast for both countries. Elmer Davis, president of the Canadian Manufacturers Association, stressed the possibilities of further development in the Orient and South America. Canada was invited by Maria Estrada, secretary of the National Society of Fruit Culture, to have representation in the newly organized Pan-American reciprocal trade institute.

Dr. E. S. Archibald, director of experimental farms, stressed the need for further support of the Dominion experimental farms and similar organizations. The newspaper publicity given the question of Russian wheat exports is out of all proportion to the importance of such transactions in the world market, according to G. W. Roberts, secretary of the Saskatchewan wheat pool. "The Canadian wheat pool has sold more grain in two days than Russia exported altogether during the last grain year," he stated.

NAVY ORDERS DRASTIC CUT IN PERSONNEL

(Continued from Page 1)

Rochester and Camden, the latter already off the active list.

6. This program to take effect immediately.

New Training Squadron

The scrapping program really means that many of the older vessels carried on the navy lists will now be sunk.

The full obligations upon the United States under the naval treaty will be carried out.

The new training squadron will handle all training work, Admiral Pratt said, while the scouting fleet will be able to devote all its time to maneuvers. The latter will have attached to it no battleships, but will be led by the new 10,000-ton cruiser Augusta, under construction at Newport News.

The only two battleships on the Atlantic Coast will be the Arizona and the Wyoming, which carry 12-inch guns, contrasted to 14- and 16-inch guns of other battleships.

The Wyoming and Arizona are scheduled either for the scrap heap or to become training ships.

As a result of this, critics of the Administration's efforts at London now point out that the treaty had the effect of cutting American battleship strength down from 18 to 14 effectives instead of 15. The training squadron will be manned by skeleton crews.

Destroyer Fleets Cut

Although the London treaty permits the retention of 150,000 tons of destroyers and although the United States now has only 112,200 tons in active operation, this is to be cut even further under the Pratt reorganization plan to 92,426 tons. Most of the American destroyers are out of date, Admiral Pratt explained. He seeks a new building program to reach the treaty limit. Sixteen destroyers and two mine layers are to be laid up.

Destroyer squadrons, which in the past have numbered six ships in each, will be cut to four.

A total of 25 submarines with a tonnage of 14,100, will go out of commission, leaving a tonnage of 51,050. The treaty provides for 52,700 tons.

The air forces are to remain unchanged.

New York Taxi Men Oppose Monopoly

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Roused by the recommendation of Mayor James J. Walker's taxicab commission that a monopoly be authorized here in the interests of better service and more complete regulation, the taxicab industry has determined to make its own survey of local conditions for the guidance of public officials. This decision was reached at a conference Oct. 8 attended by about 200 men representing manufacturers, company and fleet operators, owner-drivers and insurance groups.

A resolution opposing the franchise monopoly favored by the commission was adopted unanimously. The resolution also declared in favor of issuance of certificates of public convenience and necessity for indeterminate periods instead of the three-year limit recommended in the commission's report. The conference was called by H. A. Innes Brown, editor of the Taxi Weekly.

In general, the report of the commission was defended by Ernest H. Miller, president of the Parmelee Transportation Company. He maintained that an investigation of the industry by a board chosen by itself would not result in any more impartial findings than those of the Mayor's commission. He was, however, in agreement in opposing a monopoly.

ILLINOIS DRIVES AGAIN AT UNEMPLOYMENT

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—In an effort to provide work for Illinois' unemployed before winter begins, representatives of industrial, labor, civic and social organizations have been called to a meeting here on Oct. 13 by Louis L. Emmerson, Governor of Illinois.

Meanwhile, Barney Cohen, state director of labor, has gone to New York to attend an unemployment conference there to make a study of unemployment relief methods in that State.

FLOW OF GOLD TO FRANCE STIRS BANKS OF ISSUE

Governors Called to Basel to Meet Problem Caused by German Unrest

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS — The governors of the principal national banks of issue have been called to a meeting to be held Oct. 10 at the headquarters of the bank of international settlements at Basel. The reason for calling the special meeting is understood to be the increased consignments of gold to France and the invasion of German capital, due to unstable conditions in that country.

The meeting will be attended by Montagu Norman of the Bank of England; Emile Moreau of the Bank of France; ex-Chancellor Hans Luther of the Reichsbank; Bonaldo Stringher of the Bank of Italy and Louis Franck from the National Bank of Belgium. The principal item on the agenda will be to examine the existing financial situation and prepare an agenda for the council of the International Bank, which meets at Basel Oct. 30.

The governors will give special consideration to the best means of permitting the rapid transfer of capital from one country to another in order to insure better distribution of gold than at present.

Total shipments of gold from Germany to France in the last three weeks are estimated at 210,000,000 reichsmarks. Before the German elections the Frankfort Gazette estimated the exports of German capital since the beginning of this year at 1,100,000,000 reichsmarks. Although the amount of foreign capital exported from Germany cannot be estimated, it has certainly been very considerable and when added to the total German capital exported would attain a formidable figure.

Dr. Curtius complained at the League of Nations meeting in Geneva that money was too cheap at Paris or Amsterdam and too dear at Berlin, and Leon Barety, French Undersecretary of State for the Budget, made the same point in a speech delivered a few days later.

The meeting at Basel in attempting to check this deplorable tendency must consider whether it would not be wise to facilitate economic restoration of Germany and thus fortify the Government in its resistance to extremist elements.

Since many German securities are not easy to sell at present, German investors who bought French securities three or four years ago are now selling them on the French market.

International Bank Increasing in Strength

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA — The steadily growing strength of the Bank of International Settlement at Basel was shown clearly in a statement just issued giving the situatioon of the bank Sept. 30. The statement reveals slowly growing deposits and a further increase in liquidity of funds available to the bank which rise to a total balance of $328,180,977.

The report shows a continuation of the growth which was so marked in August, but upon a somewhat slower scale. Assets of the bank have increased $36,000,000 over August, whereas August increased $50,000,000 over July. The increase is due again to growing deposits sent to the international bank by the central banks on their own account and for others.

It is remarked that world capital is now easier than it has been for 15 years. Thus the central banks doubled their deposits to the Basel bank over July and increased them 50 per cent in September. There is a notable increase of 90 per cent in September over central banks deposits placed at interest with a maximum of three months. A large increase is also seen in six months' deposits.

This increase is due not to a great influx of short term deposits to the International Bank, but to mere passage of time. That is to say, since short term deposits of the bank are placed for periods of nine, six and three months, each month a portion of the longer group passes into the shorter group thus swelling the lower group totals.

On the asset side of the ledger there is noticeable a great increase in investments not exceeding three months. Investments for nine or six months are one-third less but three months' deposits are 80 per cent greater. Sight loans, rediscounted bills and treasury bills increased in September by one-third while long term investments, that is to say, those maturing within two years or more, increased by 25 per cent.

The most noticeable feature in the September reports is the greatly increased liquidity of the bank's investments. The longest investments are for a period of two years, but these constitute only 11 per cent of the total. Fifty-six per cent of the bank's investments can be realized within three months. That is to say, the bank could mobilize all its investments except 11 per cent within six months.

LA FOLLETTE TO AID DEMOCRAT

MADISON, Wis. (AP)—Robert M. La Follette Jr. (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, will campaign in behalf of Thomas J. Walsh (D) Senator from Montana, and Edward Costigan, of Colorado, his office said Oct. 7.

BRITISH LABOR URGED TO AID INDIAN PARLEY

MacDonald Supporters Veto Any Prejudging of Round Table Problems

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The outcome of the debate on India at the Labor Conference at Llandudno has been to show that Ramsay MacDonald's supporters generally will not tolerate any prejudging of the situation that is to be dealt with at the coming round table conference.

Fenner Brockway, Left Wing Labor Member of Parliament, moved a resolution supporting the Indian National Congress demand for independence for India, but it was at once seen that the great majority of his hearers were entirely unsympathetic to anything of the kind. He was taken up by other speakers who pointed out that to pass such a resolution would hinder the British Government's efforts to find a solution of what one of them described as the "greatest of all Imperial problems."

An appeal from Maj. Graham Pole, another Member of Parliament, eventually put an end to the debate. Speaking as an old friend of India Major Pole urged the Labor Conference not to complicate the situation further. The British Labor Party's one object, he said, ought to be to make the round table conference a success. In his opinion the Indian National Congress had made a great mistake in not agreeing to take part in the coming discussions. Government had to be carried on in India and no administration could allow civil disobedience to continue. There were Indian representatives who were attending the round table conference, including five of the best Labor men in India, who believe in the conference and were determined to help it succeed.

After this the Llandudno meeting resolved by a large majority to proceed to other business.

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Model at $10

with the brim so manipulated as to give an off-the-face appearance without a severe effect.

Black Blue Wine Brown Green

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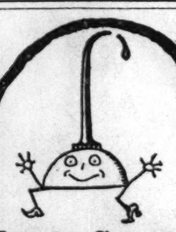

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10 years—$6556.

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Build up your bank balance *today for that big opportunity or that special need of tomorrow.*

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RESOURCES
OVER 200 MILLIONS
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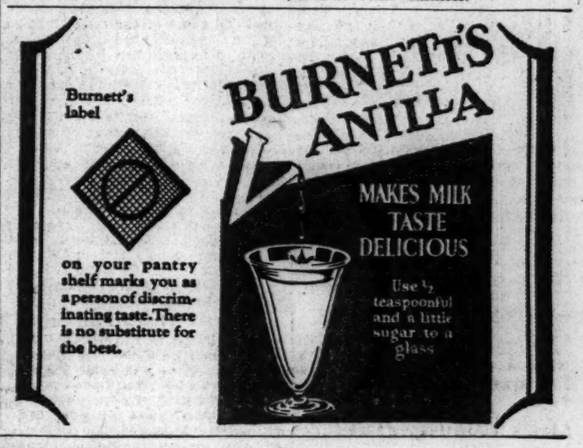
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on your pantry shelf marks you as a person of discriminating taste. There is no substitute for the best.
BURNETT'S ANILLA
MAKES MILK TASTE DELICIOUS
Use ½ teaspoonful and a little sugar to a glass

If a Woman Wins..

She goes to Paris for her Spring Wardrobe ..at our expense!

¶ 10 glorious days on the ocean.

¶ A luxurious $5,000 month in Paris . . . or the cash.

¶ Mornings at the great couturiers . . . picking out her new Spring Wardrobe.

¶ Afternoons on the Bois de Boulogne.

¶ Evenings at Lido and Folies Bergere.

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That's the First of 48 Big Prizes in the

Westinghouse Radio $10,000 Idea Contest

MODEL WR-5 . . . is a lowboy, open-faced cabinet of Early Elizabethan design in walnut with satin finish. Available with Remote Control permitting tuning from anywhere in home.

THIS and two other sets, including a radio-phonograph combination are nine-tube, screen-grid super-heterodynes. Tone control on larger models. Remote control available on larger models. Four screen-grid tubes . . . Push-pull power amplifier . . . Improved power filter system (no "hum") . . . New electro-dynamic power speaker . . . Local-distant switch. Home recording feature on WR-7. The fourth set is a tuned radio frequency receiver, using four tuned circuits.

WESTINGHOUSE offers 48 cash prizes . . . $10,625 in all . . . for ideas on beautifying radio cabinets!

How would *you* do it? Your simplest idea may win a rich prize.

Anyone may compete, except Westinghouse employees. Simply write your idea out and mail it to Westinghouse Radio, 150 Broadway, New York City. Contest closes December 24th. Costs nothing. Winners announced January 19th.

Go to your dealer's today. Get the free Entry Blank giving the $10,000 contest rules in detail. See and hear the New Westinghouse Radio. They'll set you thinking!

In your community responsible merchants are cooperating with Westinghouse in presenting the new Westinghouse Radios to the public. Let one of them demonstrate the new sets to you . . . in his store . . . or in your home. Ask about the easy time payments. And by all means don't forget your Free Contest Entry Blank!

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

ATHLETICS WIN WORLD SERIES

Manager Mack Captures His Fifth Title at Expense of St. Louis

WORLD SERIES STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia Americans	4	2	.667
St. Louis Nationals	2	4	.333

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA—Again let it be said, "Hats off to Connie Mack," beyond doubt the greatest manager the game of baseball has ever known. He has established a record that may never be equaled with one of the most remarkable ball teams of all times, the Philadelphia Athletics. Five times he has led his club to the championship of the world by defeating his National League opponent. This time it was Gabby Street and his St. Louis Cardinals who made a gallant stand by winning two of the six contests.

The final game of this memorable classic was played in Shibe Park, Oct. 8, and was easily won by the Athletics, 7 to 1.

With his team mates playing like the champions they are, George Earnshaw, the big right-hander of Connie Mack's abbreviated pitching staff, turned in his second victory of the series, and what a victory it was! He held his opponents to five hits, and not until he weakened in the ninth did he allow a run to cross the plate. The big Philadelphia star worked hard and often in this series and deserves considerable credit for his fine performances. Twice he has pitched the A's to victory, and on another occasion took part in one of the most brilliant pitching duels in the history of the game, only to be taken out for a pinch-hitter in the eighth inning while the score was a tie.

Hallahan Starts for Cards

In this final contest he had the struggling Cardinals hitting easy ground balls and high flies; but they could not seem to hit them where there wasn't an Athletic fielder. In the third inning, George Fisher, a pinch-hitter, hit to left field for two bases and was the first man to get on. He remained right on second base, however. In the fourth, Frisch singled with two men out, but could not get any farther. The seventh found Hafey doubling and Bottomley getting a base on balls, but again Earnshaw was equal to the task. In the ninth, a single by High and a double by Hafey saved the Cardinals from being shut out.

Bill Hallahan, the star lefthander who pitched such a brilliant victory in the third game of the series, started for the Cards, only to be taken out in the third inning when Fisher batted for him. Johnson succeeded him until the sixth, when Blades batted for him. Lindsey pitched the next two innings. He gave way to a pinch hitter in the eighth inning and Bell pitched the last inning for St. Louis.

But all pitchers looked the same to the heavy hitters of the house of Mack. They made only seven hits, but all of them were for extra bases. The drives included two long home runs and five doubles. As the score shows, all hits were timely and came when they meant runs. And again it is the same old story, it takes extra-base hits to win ball games.

A's Score in First Inning

Jimmy Dykes was the batting star of the game. He was given bases on balls the first two times at bat, but in the fourth he hit a home run and in the sixth he doubled. He drove in two of his team's runs, scored two himself and helped to score another. The other circuit drive was contributed by Al Simmons, who started in center field for the A's and then moved over into left when George Haas replaced Jimmy Moore in the fourth inning.

Bing Miller came through with two hard doubles, one in the first and a second in the third. Foxx and Cochrane each doubled once.

The A's started their attack in the opening inning when Dykes was given a base on balls and scored on Cochrane's double to right. The star catcher also crossed the plate when Miller doubled. In the third Simmons homered. Bishop walked in the fourth and came home when Dykes hit into the left field bleachers. Foxx doubled in the fifth, went to third on Miller's bunt and scored on a sacrifice fly by Haas. The final run crossed the plate in the sixth on a walk to Bishop, a double by Dykes and Cochrane's sacrifice fly to center field.

Throughout the entire game Gabby Street and his Cardinals were in the rear and not once did it look as if they had a chance to come up on even terms with the A's again. When the champions began by hitting Hallahan freely in the first inning, it seemed almost certain that St. Louis's chances of victory were very slim. Meanwhile, George Earnshaw was pitching the game of his career, behind a team that fielded as never before. Boley and Foxx especially turned in remarkable games and stopped balls that seemed on their way to base hits. The A's are just a great ball club and were not to be denied.

Earnshaw Outstanding Pitcher

When the Cardinals came to Philadelphia for this final game, they had their backs against the wall. They had made a valiant effort to give the National League a world champion when they took two out of three at Sportsman's Park, St. Louis, dropping the third game only after a close pitching struggle. Coming back to Shibe Park, the A's had the advantage of their home grounds; but it seemed that the Cards had the better of the pitching. Perhaps it would have been a different story had Bill Hallahan been able to go through the entire game, but as the final outcome shows, the Athletics did everything that a championship ball club could do and would take nothing but a victory for an answer.

Earnshaw was by far the outstanding pitcher of the series. He is given credit for two fine victories against no defeats and on another occasion pitched seven innings of scoreless ball before being taken out for a pinch hitter. Grove won two victories, beating Grimes in the opening game and relieving Earnshaw with the score tied in the fifth contest. He was defeated once, however, by Haines 3 to 1. Just as the experts forecast, these two stars again put Connie Mack in the seat of honor among baseball managers. The one other defeat was charged to George Walberg, who started with Hallahan as his opponent in the third contest, only to be knocked out of the box.

But win or lose, the Cardinals put up a stubborn battle under the leadership of their first-year manager. Not since they themselves won the world championship in 1926, has a National League team been able to win two games in the October classic. Each time the American League winner has been far too strong for its opponent and won the series quite easily. But this year the Cardinals showed that at least they are not far outclassed and may turn the tables on their rivals before another season and World Series have been concluded. Now as this story began let it come to an end with "Hats off to Connie Mack." The score:

PHILADELPHIA AMERICANS

	AB	R	H	TB	PO	A	E
Bishop, 2b	2	2	0	0	0	2	0
Dykes, 3b	2	2	2	6	1	1	0
Cochrane, c	3	1	1	2	8	0	0
Simmons, c.f., l.f.	4	1	1	4	3	0	0
Foxx, 1b	3	1	1	2	12	0	0
Miller, r.f	3	0	2	4	1	0	0
Moore, l.f	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haas, c.f	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Boley, ss	4	0	0	0	0	2	0
Earnshaw, p	4	0	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	28	7	7	18	27	7	0

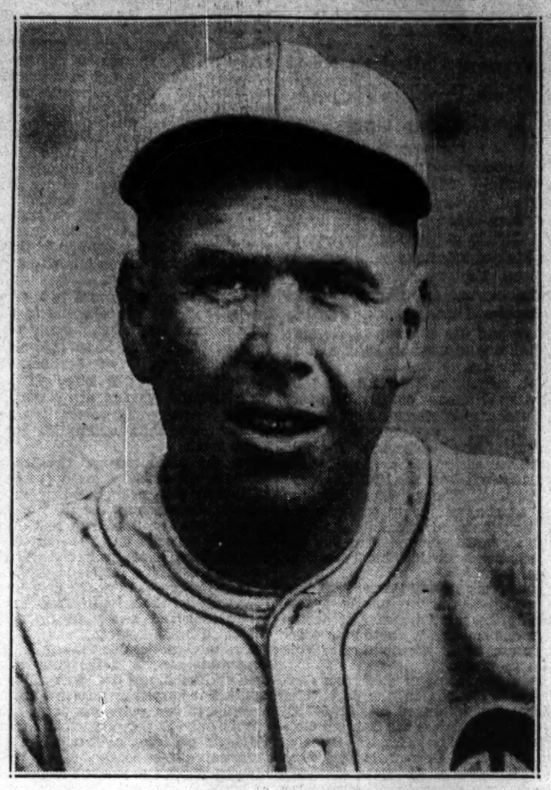
ST. LOUIS NATIONALS

	AB	R	H	TB	PO	A	E
Douthit, c.f	4	0	0	0	5	0	0
Adams, 3b	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
High, 3b	2	1	1	1	0	0	0
Watkins, r.f	3	0	0	0	3	0	1
Frisch, 2b	4	0	1	1	2	1	0
Hafey, l.f	4	0	2	4	1	0	0
Bottomley, 1b	2	0	0	0	6	1	0
Wilson, c	4	0	0	0	5	0	0
Gelbert, ss	3	0	0	0	0	2	0
Hallahan, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Fisher	1	0	1	2	0	0	0
Johnson, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Blades	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lindsey, p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
‡Orsatti	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bell, p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	31	1	5	8	24	7	1

*Batted for Hallahan in third inning. †Batted for Johnson in sixth inning. ‡Batted for Lindsey in eighth inning.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R
Philadelphia	3	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	x	—7
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Runs batted in—Cochrane 2, Miller, Simmons, Dykes 2, Haas, Hafey. Two-base hits—Cochrane, Miller 2, Fisher, Foxx, Dykes, Hafey 2. Home runs—Simmons, Dykes. Sacrifice hits—Miller, Haas, Cochrane. Double play—Foxx, unassisted. Left on bases—St. Louis 6, Philadelphia 6. First base on balls—By Hallahan 3 (Dykes 2, Foxx); by Johnson (Bishop); by Lindsey (Bishop); by Earnshaw 3 (Bottomley 2, Watkins). Struck out—By Earnshaw 6 (Douthit, Watkins, Bottomley, Adams, Wilson, Blades); by Hallahan 2 (Simmons, Earnshaw); by Johnson 2 (Moore, Earnshaw). Hits—Off Hallahan, 2 in 2 innings; off Johnson, 4 in 3 innings; off Lindsey, 1 in 3 innings; off Bell, 0 in 1 inning. Hit by pitched ball—By Hallahan (Bishop). Passed ball—Wilson. Losing pitcher—Hallahan. Umpires—Rigler (N. L.) at plate, Geisel (A. L.) at first base, Reardon (N. L.) second base, Moriarty (A. L.) third base. Time of game—1h. 46m.



GEORGE L. EARNSHAW
Philadelphia American League Baseball Club

Star Pitcher of World Series

World Series Statistics

By the Associated Press

GAME SCORES

First—Philadelphia 3, St. Louis 2.
Second—Philadelphia 6, St. Louis 1.
Third—St. Louis 5, Philadelphia 0.
Fourth—St. Louis 2, Philadelphia 1.
Fifth—Philadelphia 3, St. Louis 0.
Sixth—Philadelphia 7, St. Louis 1.

SIXTH GAME FIGURES

Attendance	32,295
Receipts	$182,735
Each club's share	$33,456.19
Each league's share	32,456.19
Commissioner's share	22,910.25

SERIES TOTALS

Attendance	211,619
Receipts	$963,772
Players' share	$323,865.00
Each club's share	121,710.19
Each league's share	121,710.19
Commissioner's share	143,065.25

Frisch Holds the Safe Hit Record

NEW YORK (AP)—Although the 1930 World Series never will be famous for its record breaking, a half dozen new marks for world's championship play were inscribed on the books by the Athletics and the Cardinals. And the records are evenly divided between the most and the least.

Frank Frisch, veteran Cardinal second baseman, led on the positive side as he made five hits in the six games to set a new total series record of 45 safe hits. He tied the old record of 42, made by Eddie Collins in six World Series for the Athletics and White Sox, in the first game, then made three more. Frisch also has participated in six series. The former Fordham flash fell below the .300 mark for the series, however, and dropped his all-time average for championship play to .324 from .348.

Right behind Frisch, his teammate, Chick Hafey, set a new mark by slashing out five two-base hits, one higher than the total which formerly gave a large group of players a tie for the record. The Athletics set a mark of a new kind when they went through two games without getting a one-base hit, all their blows going for extra bases. In the first clash, they made five long hits and in the last seven extra base wallops, in each case they scored a run for every hit.

The A's also put their great leader, Connie Mack, still further ahead of all major league managers in getting results with his clubs. Under his guidance, Philadelphia has won five world's championships, and has lost in the World Series only twice. John McGraw has led the New York Giants to three world's titles in nine attempts, while the New York Yankees under Miller Huggins also won three times.

On the low side of the record breaking, the performances of the clubs on assists stood out. In the second game of the series, the Cardinals had only four assists, one under the former low mark made by the Yankees, while the Athletics had five, setting a new low record for both teams. Three days later, in the fourth game, the Athletics recorded only three assists, again breaking the record. They also equaled the low mark in base stealing, as a theft by Frank Frisch was the only one for the series. Last year the Athletics failed to steal a base and the Cubs pilfered only one.

Among the near records, the Athletics' feat of getting 77 bases on their 35 hits is about the closest thing to a new mark. Other teams have made a good many more total bases on their World Series hits, but never on so few blows. George Earnshaw, the series hero, fanned 19 men in three games, threatening the record of strikeouts made by Joe Wood of the Boston Red Sox in 1912 and Jim Bottomley came close to another mark when he struck out nine times, one below George Kelly's "goat" mark, made in 1921.

The list of series leaders follows:

BATTING

Simmons, Athletics	.400
Runs—	
Bishop, Athletics	5
Cochrane, Athletics	5
Hits—	
Simmons, Athletics	8
Doubles—	
Hafey, Cardinals	5
Triples—	
Foxx, Athletics	1
Haas, Athletics	1
Gelbert, Cardinals	1
Home Runs—	
Cochrane, Athletics	2
Simmons, Athletics	2
Runs Batted In—	
Dykes, Athletics	5
Bases on Balls—	
Bishop, Athletics	7
Club Batting—	
Cardinals	.200
Athletics	.186

PITCHING

Leading Pitcher—	
Earnshaw, Athletics	Won 2 Lost 0
Earned Runs—	
Off Earnshaw	2 in 25 innings
Struck Out—	
By Earnshaw	19

Composite Box Score of the Six Games of World Series

By the Associated Press

ST. LOUIS NATIONALS

	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SO	BB	PCT	PO	A	E	PCT
Lindsey, p	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.000	0	1	0	1.000
Haines, p	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	.500	0	1	0	1.000
High, 3b	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	.500	0	0	0	.000
†Fisher	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	.500	0	0	0	.000
Grimes, p	2	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	.666	0	3	0	1.000
Gelbert, ss	6	17	2	6	0	1	0	2	2	3	.353	9	23	0	1.000
Mancuso, c	3	7	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	.286	12	2	0	1.000
Hafey, lf	6	22	2	6	5	0	0	2	3	1	.272	10	0	0	1.000
Wilson, c	4	12	0	4	1	0	0	2	1	0	.367	23	1	0	1.000
Frisch, 2b	6	24	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	.208	13	14	3	.900
Douthit, cf	6	24	1	3	0	0	0	1	2	2	.125	14	0	0	1.000
Watkins, rf	4	12	2	2	0	0	1	1	3	1	.167	5	0	1	.833
Adams, 3b	6	21	0	3	0	0	0	1	4	0	.143	4	7	0	1.000
‡Blades, rf	5	9	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	.111	2	0	0	1.000
Bottomley, 1b	6	22	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	.045	52	3	0	1.000
Rhem, p	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	.000	0	0	1	.000
Johnson, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Hallahan, p	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	.000	0	1	0	1.000
*Puccinelli	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
‡Orsatti	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	1	0	.000
Bell, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	1	0	1.000
Totals		190	12	38	10	1	2	11	33	11	.200	153	55	5	.976

*Batted for Grimes, ninth inning, first game. †Batted for Lindsey, seventh inning, second game; batted for Hallahan, third inning, sixth game. ‡Batted for Watkins, ninth inning, fifth game; batted for Johnson, sixth inning, sixth game. ‡Batted for Lindsey, eighth inning, sixth game.

PHILADELPHIA AMERICANS

	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SO	BB	PCT	PO	A	E	PCT
Simmons, lf., cf.	6	22	4	8	2	0	2	4	2	2	.364	12	1	0	1.000
Foxx, 1b	6	21	3	7	2	1	1	3	4	2	.333	53	3	0	1.000
*Moore, lf	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	.333	1	0	0	1.000
Bishop, 2b	6	18	5	4	0	0	0	0	3	7	.222	8	9	0	1.000
Dykes, 3b	6	18	2	4	3	0	1	5	3	5	.222	8	6	1	.933
Cochrane, c	6	13	5	4	1	0	2	4	2	5	.222	39	1	1	.986
Miller, rf	6	21	0	3	2	0	0	3	4	0	.143	12	0	0	1.000
Haas, cf	6	18	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	1	.111	14	0	0	1.000
Boley, ss	6	21	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	.095	9	13	1	.957
Grove, p	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	.000	0	1	0	1.000
Earnshaw, p	3	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	.000	1	6	0	1.000
Walberg, p	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Shores, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	0	0	0	.000
Quinn, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	1	0	1.000
†McNair	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Totals		178	21	35	10	2	6	21	32	24	.197	156	41	3	.990

*Batted for Haas, ninth inning, third game, and for Earnshaw, eighth inning, fifth game. †Batted for Quinn, ninth inning, third game.

Sacrifices—Douthit, Adams, Haines, Miller 2, Boley, Dykes 2, Grimes, Haas, Cochrane. Hit by pitcher—Bishop (Hallahan). Stolen base—Frisch. Double plays—Gelbert (unassisted); Gelbert to Frisch to Bottomley 2; Adams to Frisch to Bottomley; Dykes to Foxx; Foxx (unassisted). Left on bases—Philadelphia 36; St. Louis 37.

Time of games—1h. 48m.; 1h. 47m.; 2h. 8m.; 1h. 41m.; 1h. 53m.; 1h. 46m.

PITCHING SUMMARY

PITCHER	G	CG	TP	H	R	ER	BB	SO	WP	HB	W	L	PCT
Earnshaw	3	2	25	13	2	2	7	19	0	0	2	0	1.000
Haines	1	1	9	4	1	1	4	2	1	0	1	0	1.000
Grove	3	2	19	15	5	3	10	10	0	0	2	1	.667
Hallahan	3	1	11	9	2	2	8	8	0	1	1	1	.500
Walberg	1	0	4⅔	4	2	2	1	3	0	0	0	1	.000
Shores	1	0	1⅓	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Quinn	1	0	2	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Grimes	2	2	17	10	7	7	6	13	0	0	0	2	.000
Rhem	1	0	3⅓	7	6	5	2	3	0	0	0	1	.000
Lindsey	2	0	4⅔	3	1	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	.000
Johnson	2	0	5	4	4	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	.000
Bell	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000

BOOTH GETS THREE LETTERS AT YALE

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Albie Booth, best known for his slippery qualities on the gridiron but who also knows how to play baseball and basketball, has three letters to show for his athletic activities at Yale during the college year of 1929-1930.

He was among 14 members of last year's baseball squad who were awarded major letters Oct. 8 at the board of control of the Yale A. A. Previously he had been awarded a minor Y in basketball and a major Y in football.

Besides Booth, who was the only Yale athlete to win three letters last year, the others to receive the Y in baseball were:

H. S. Aldrich '30, N. E. Jennison '30S, Capt. J. H. Beyer '30S, F. J. Linehan '31, O. A. MacKenzie '31S, William Newton '32, J. J. Quinn '31, R. H. Rudd '30, C. S. Snead '31, A. T. Taylor '32, Capt.-Elect F. T. Vincent '31S, J. M. Walker '31 and Edward Warren '32.

Minor letters were also awarded to seven members of the intercollegiate championship outdoor polo team. These went to Hardie Scott '30, E. S. Potter '30, J. C. Rathbone '31, J. P. Mills '32, S. D. Iglehart '32, F. P. Porter Jr. '31 and G. L. Kirk Jr. '30, manager.

The Yale Athletic Association announced Oct. 8 the appointment of two graduate advisory committees. The committees are:

Baseball, Burnside Winslow '04, chairman; A. M. Hirsch '91, M. P. Aldrich '33, R. W. Fond '25 and J. H. Beyer '30.

Rowing, Frederick Sheffield '23, chairman; Seth Low '12, S. Y. Hord '21, J. C. Greenway 06, and F. F. Robinson '27.

B. A. A. MEET FEB. 14

The Boston Athletic Association's forty-second annual indoor track and field games and intercollegiate relay carnival will be held in the Boston Arena, Saturday evening, Feb. 14, according to an announcement from William F. Garceau, acting chairman of the athletic committee. The thirty-sixth indoor athletic meeting for the schools will be held on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 14, at 2 o'clock in the Boston Arena.

KEEFE LEADS LEGION GOLFERS

WOLLASTON, Mass.—O. F. Keefe of Watertown, playing in class B, turned in the best card for the opening day's play in the American Legion golf championship tournament at the Wollaston Golf Club links, Oct. 8, when he played the 18 holes for a gross card of 77 and a net of 65. The second half of the field plays Oct. 9.

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FOUR OF COAST TEAMS TO MEET

Results Will Have Bearing on Conference Race—Stanford Travels

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—Four of he 10 teams in the football championship race of the Pacific Coast Conference engage in contests with a bearing on the title this week-end. University of Southern California, title defender and winner of the two previous Conference titles, journeys to Pullman, Wash., to meet Washington State College, twice a winner, in a major skirmish. University of Idaho, loser and victor in two preparatory battles, visits University of Washington at Seattle, the latter a heavy winner in two games.

An important intersectional engagement is planned by Stanford University, which is heading for Minneapolis, Minn., to meet University of Minnesota. Stanford won three preliminary games easily, while Minnesota won and lost in two. Oregon State College, winner of two practice games and loser of its first Conference engagement, receives a minor opponent, California Aggies, at Corvallis, Ore. University of California at Los Angeles, loser in a Conference tilt, receives an outsider, Pomona College, at the Los Angeles Stadium.

Trojans vs. Cougars

Southern California's invasion of Washington State should provide a real title test, for both have shown positive strength. The Southern California Trojans opened the season with a 52-to-0 victory over U. C. L. A. and backed up last week with a win, 27 to 7, over Oregon State, and now lead the league. Washington State started with a 57-to-12 victory over College of Idaho, not a conference game, and last week followed it up with an impressive triumph, 16 to 0, over California at Berkeley.

Probably the Trojans' line plunging and an occasional pass, that was enough for Oregon State, will need to be augmented against Washington State. The fans at Pullman are anxious to see the Trojan quarterback, M. D. Duffield '31, and his understudy, O. E. Mohler '33, perform as they did in the last game, when they led four long drives down the field. Washington State in turn is to display the snappy offensive that surprised the Golden Bears. This Cougar attack was led by E. G. Schwartz '31, fullback; C. A. Ellingson '31, halfback, and W. R. Tonkin '31, veteran whose performance apparently has solved the problem at quarterback. J. O. Hurley '31, right end, helped considerably in opening up the attack with his forward pass receiving. The Trojans defeated the Cougars, 27 to 7, last year.

Idaho cannot be figured as having much chance with Washington, in view of its light squad, which has few reserves, and the greater resources of the Huskies. Idaho lost a close decision, 7 to 6, to Montana State in opening the season, but reached form against College of Idaho last week, winning 30 to 6. Coach Leo Calland's boys are much better prepared as a result of this success, having found a line-smashing combination in Pederson and Wilkie, substitute quarter and regular fullback. Pederson, substituting for Davis in the third quarter, started a scoring drive that earned three touchdowns for himself and one for Wilkie.

Washington Power

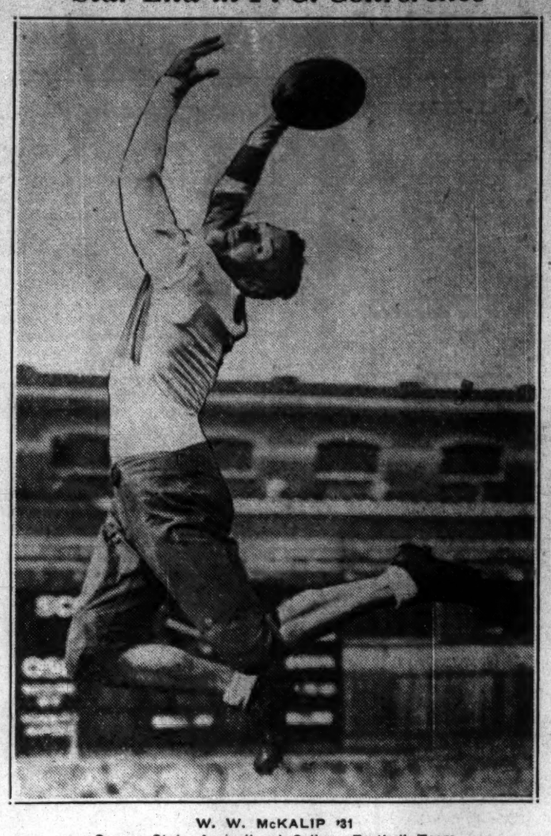
Formidable power may be expected from the Washington team in view of its 27-to-0 conference win over Montana, accomplished without its veteran star, Merle Hufford, triple-threat back, who may get into the Idaho game if needed. Washington displays a passing and running attack that works well with Marsh, Cherberg and Buse, halfbacks and fullback respectively. Idaho and Washington did not meet last year.

Being unscored on in three games, Stanford should be favored over Minnesota, though the latter may pull together and surprise its followers. Stanford won its third game, 20 to 0, from Santa Clara last week, a team that beat the Cardinals 13 to 7 last year. Forty-yard runs, one by Moffatt and the other two by Rothert, scored the touchdowns. Rothert got one on a pass thrown by Moffatt, and another from an intercepted pass. This looks bad for Minnesota, as the Gophers lost to Vanderbilt, 33 to 7, last week chiefly because of intercepted passes and fumbles.

California can't be so confident about the game with St. Mary at Berkeley, in view of its defeat by Washington State, and the scoreless tie to which St. Mary held it last year. It would appear that Coach C. M. Price is bringing his team along slowly with the Stanford game, at the end of the season, in view.

Oregon should have a successful season if it keeps up the brand of game it displayed in Chicago against Drake University, when it won, 14 to 7. Even in the first half when it was trailing it was evident that Oregon had the stronger team, and when it came back after intermission, with an irresistible, snapping, slashing, running attack, mixed with lateral passes that kept Drake guessing, Oregon looked like a real football team. Coach C. W. Spears is making Capt. John Kitzmiller, halfback, the center of a versatile attack.

Star End in P. C. Conference



W. W. McKALIP '31
Oregon State Agricultural College Football Team

MRS. PATERSON IN GOLF LEAD

Holds a One-Stroke Margin Over Mrs. S. S. Laird Jr. in Senior Tourney

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RYE, N. Y.—Mrs. Myra D. Paterson of the Westchester Country Club led the field at the end of the first half of the 36-hole medal play tournament for the championship of the United States Women's Golf Association when she scored an 87 on the Westchester east course here Oct. 8. Her nearest rival was Mrs. S. S. Laird Jr., also of Westchester, with an 88. Mrs. Laird made a brilliant comeback after going out in 47 by scoring a 41 on the second nine. Mrs. G. W. Roope of Brae Burn Country Club, West Newton, Mass., defending champion, finished the first 18 holes well down in the list, scoring a 97. Her chances of forging ahead to keep the laurels won last year are very small indeed.

Mrs. Charles Downey of Springfield, Mass., scored an 89 for third place on the first day. There was a triple tie for fourth place, Miss Georgiana M. Bishop, Brooklawn, Mrs. D. E. Bentley, Brae Burn, and Mrs. Walter Perry of Fairfield each scoring 92's. The scores:

Mrs. M. D. Paterson, Westchester	43	44	87
Mrs. S. S. Laird Jr., Westchester	47	41	88
Mrs. Charles Downey, Springfield	45	44	89
Mrs. W. Perry, Fairfield	44	48	92
Miss G. M. Bishop, Brooklawn	49	43	92
Mrs. D. E. Bentley, Brae Burn	46	46	92
Mrs. A. G. Hupfel, Rumson	46	47	93
Mrs. E. W. Stifel, Wheeling	49	45	94
Mrs. L. Jenkins, Richmond	48	47	95
Mrs. R. F. Reid, Westwood	44	51	95
Mrs. H. C. House, Farmington	49	47	96
Mrs. J. D. Shroder, Dorset Field	49	48	97
Mrs. G. W. Roope, Brae Burn	50	47	97
Mrs. W. C. Johnson, Brae Burn	46	51	97
Mrs. J. C. Barclay, Hackensack	51	47	98
Mrs. R. C. Payson, Portland	52	46	98
Mrs. W. C. Dennison, Shaker Heights	48	50	98
Mrs. Hugh Halsell, Sleepy Hollow	48	50	98
Mrs. J. D. Pryor, Point Judith	52	48	100
Miss J. Griffith, Hosic Whissic	52	48	100
Mrs. O. White, New Haven	53	47	100
Mrs. C. F. Uebelacker, Arcola	54	48	102
Mrs. J. A. Milsang, Old C. C.	51	51	102
Mrs. F. Deyo, Pomonok	52	50	102
Mrs. H. P. Whitney, Women's National	52	51	103
Mrs. G. R. McClelland, Apawamis	52	51	103
Mrs. J. P. Carter, Greenwich	50	54	104
Mrs. S. A. Huffard, Bluefield	51	53	104
Mrs. W. C. Wurtenberg, New Haven	55	49	104
Mrs. B. T. Kissam, Apawamis	55	50	105
Mrs. J. B. Maxwell, Merion	53	52	105
Mrs. N. P. Rogers, Plainfield	49	57	106
Mrs. W. Clothier, Merion	50	56	106
Mrs. H. F. Knight, Wollaston	57	50	107
Mrs. M. M. Singer, Westchester	53	55	108
Mrs. H. Markle, Bluefield	54	54	108
Mrs. M. H. Frayne, Hackensack	51	58	109
Mrs. O. N. Clark, Hempstead	56	53	109
Mrs. R. K. Eaton, Hatherly	49	60	109
Mrs. P. H. Jadwin, Huntington Bay	58	51	109
Mrs. H. T. Walden, Apawamis	57	56	113
Mrs. G. T. Montgomery, Englewood	57	56	113
Miss B. Barnes, Midwick	59	55	114
Mrs. H. Ridabock, Woodway	55	60	115
Miss E. M. Brigham, Brae Burn	61	57	118
Mrs. C. H. Dickenson, Apawamis	60	62	122
Miss M. Gwyne, Apawamis	59	64	123
Mrs. Frank Enos, Englewood	64	61	125
Mrs. R. P. Walden, Apawamis	68	69	137

MAJOR FACES KUHN IN TENNIS FINAL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOT SPRINGS, Va.—The final round of the fall tennis tournament of the Virginia Hot Springs Golf and Tennis Club will be fought out between Cedric A. Major and E. H. Kuhn of New York as the result of the semifinal round on the Casino courts here Oct. 8. Major defeated Harvey Y. Lake of Ocean City, N. J., 6—4, 6—3, while Kuhn won from J. P. Stockton of New York, 6—3, 6—1. Major has two legs on the present three-leg trophy.

Play in the women's singles again featured. Mother and daughter met in one of the semifinals when Mrs. H. Russell Drowne Jr., met and gained a winning margin against her mother, Mrs. G. L. Chapman, after a three-set battle, scored at 6—4, 4—6, 6—4. Suzanne Armstrong of New York defeated Banning Grange of Philadelphia, 6—1, 5—7, 6—2.

Play also got under way in the men's and mixed doubles. The summary:

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS GOLF AND TENNIS CLUB FALL TENNIS TOURNAMENT

MEN'S SINGLES—Semifinal Round

Cedric A. Major defeated Harvey Y. Lake, 6—4, 6—3.

E. H. Kuhn defeated J. P. Stockton, 6—3, 6—1.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Semifinal Round

Miss Suzanne Armstrong defeated Miss Banning Grange, 6—1, 5—7, 6—2.

Mrs. H. Russell Drowne Jr. defeated Mrs. G. L. Chapman, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4.

MEN'S DOUBLES—First Round

Major and Lake drew a bye.

Millen and Howell defeated Merrihew and Hayburn, 6—3, 6—1.

Stockton and Seabury defeated Kuhn and Johnson, 4—6, 7—5, 6—2.

Evans and Dun won by default.

MIXED DOUBLES—First Round

Miss Michell and Millen defeated Mrs. Major and Seabury, 6—1, 6—2.

SIMPSON TO GO ON TOUR

NEW YORK—George S. Simpson of Ohio State University, the United States 220-yard champion and one of the fastest sprinters in the world, has accepted an invitation to compete in Australia and New Zealand this winter, it was announced Oct. 8 in the October number of the Amateur Athlete, monthly publication of the Amateur Athletic Union. Simpson, a recent graduate of the Midwest college, will sail in December. Last winter Leo Lermond, then the national mile titleholder, competed in Australia, and several invitations were sent this season to leading American stars for an invasion of the Far Western continent.

Scottish League Wins From Irish

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — The Scottish League, winner last season in the annual triangular contest between the National Association Football League of England, Scotland and Ireland, fielded an experimental side on Oct. 8 at Glasgow and defeated the Irish League representatives by 5 goals to 0 in one of the brightest and keenest games of the series that has now yielded the Scotsmen 28 victories against three. The last time the Irishmen were successful was in 1903, when they won at Belfast by a goal to nothing.

The hero of the Oct. 8 match was Barney Battles, center forward from the Heart of Midlothian Club, who led the Scottish front line in splendid style and scored the first, third and fourth of the home team's goals. He settled down to real business right away and within five minutes of the start profited by a pass from right wing to head the ball cleverly into the net. J. Ferrier, star player in Motherwell's team, was responsible for the second goal, which he earned with a scorching shot at 15 yards' range.

No further points were added until three minutes before half time, when R. McRorie of Greenock Morton Club, who had given the pass that led to Battles' first goal, did another piece of neat work, leaving the center forward with the goal at his mercy with nothing more to do than coolly hook the ball past the dismayed goalkeeper.

Battles put on the Scottish League's fourth score 20 minutes after the change of ends, and H. Gilmore of Dundee brought the total to five just before the whistle shrilled for the last time.

Battles has a proud record in contests for the Scottish League against the Irish, for in addition to this year's three goals he scored four last season in Ireland and five in the previous campaign in Glasgow. The reason the Scottish League selectors introduced into the side several players who have yet to make names in important football is presumably because they wished to discover the merits of potential new "caps" with Scottish league clubs since the English league has decided not to release players for international matches on Saturdays in the future, except for an English team. This means that Scotland will be unable to use seven of the players capped last year and now with the English League clubs whilst Ireland and Wales will be very hard hit indeed.

At the present time only three Welsh internationals are playing with Welsh clubs, and Oct. 8 the Welsh Football Association Council after deliberating for three hours at Wrexham found it impossible to select a side to meet Scotland Oct. 25 and had to adjourn the meeting. Ireland would seem almost as seriously affected by the league ban as Wales, for there have been occasions in the past when Ireland's international team was composed entirely of Anglo-Irish men and last season the Irish eleven that met England at Belfast included seven players on the books of English clubs. After which digression we return to the gallant Irishmen who went down fighting so pluckily Oct. 8. Their famous center forward, Joseph Bambrick, whose accurate marksmanship had enabled the Irish League to draw with the English League last month, kept up a desultory fire on the target and twice had the experience of seeing the ball crash against the goal post with the custodian well beaten, but he could not get through on his own, and the combined play of the Irish forwards was too cramped and orthodox in attack to succeed against the Scottish League's steady defense.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE	IRISH LEAGUE
Ferrier, lw	rw, Houston
Ballantyne, il	ir, Cassidy
Battles, c	c, Bambrick
Stevenson, ir	il, Prewin
McRorie, rw	lw, McCaw
McLeod, lhb	rhb, McLeary
Watson, chb	chb, Jones
McNab, rhb	lhb, Mitchell
Gilmour, lb	rb, McGinnigle
Crapnell, rb	lb, Gibson
Jackson, g	g, McDonald

Score—Scottish League 5, Irish League 0. Scorers—Battles 3, McRorie, Gilmour. Time—Two 45m. periods.

FISHERMEN IN RACE FOR LIPTON TROPHY

GLOUCESTER, Mass. (AP)—The international fishermen's racing schooners, Gertrude T. Thebaud of this port and the Bluenose of Lunenburg, N. S., crossed the starting line in the first of their series of racing for the fishermen's championship of the North Atlantic just after 10 o'clock, E. S. T., Oct. 9.

The race committee signalled the schooners to sail course No. 1, which meant that the six-mile leg down along the eastern shore would be negotiated first. The direction of the wind made the leg almost a dead beat. The starting signal was sounded promptly at 10 o'clock, but both ships proved gun shy. The Thebaud did not cross the line until 1m. 40s. after the signal and Bluenose trailed the Gloucester boat by a minute and 10 seconds.

DOMINION STEEL & COAL CORPORATION

HALIFAX—Dominion Steel & Coal Corporation has received an order from the Canadian National Railways for 140 miles of track, to be filled at the Sydney Steel plant.

Australian Women Open Hockey Tour

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

THE first Australian women's field hockey team that ever left Australia for a tour abroad, opened a busy program in Britain here Oct. 8 with a match at Southampton in which it was defeated by 4 goals to 1 by the English side which toured Australia in 1927. Three of the English players who obtained such creditable results "down under" were unavailable and on paper the side appeared to be all defense since the right wing pair are normally fullbacks and Miss M. M. Knott, who captained the team is England's right back. However, they proved versatility. The English goal keeper is Miss Winifred Brown, famous young airwoman, who won the King's Cup for aviation this year.

FIVE AMERICANS ON GILLOU'S FIRST TEN

PARIS (AP)—Five United States tennis players are placed among the first 10 ranking in the world by Pierre Gillou, captain of the French Davis Cup team and vice-president of the French Tennis Federation.

Gillou gives France three players and Italy and Japan one each.

Here is his list, from first to tenth:

Henri Cochet, France.
William T. Tilden 2d, United States.
Jean Borotra, France.
John H. Doeg, United States.
Wilmer L. Allison Jr., United States.
George M. Lott Jr., United States.
Baron Humbert L. de Morpugo, Italy.
Francis X. Shields, United States.
Christian Boussus, France.
Takeiichi Harada, Japan.

MACKMEN TO RECEIVE ABOUT $5000 EACH

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The victory of the Philadelphia Athletics Oct. 8 gave them the winner's end of the money, approximately $5000 per man, figured on a basis of their total of $136,027.69 being split into 27 shares.

Last year, each Mackman collected $5620.57 for whipping the Chicago Cubs, the players' pool being much larger than this time.

The Cardinals will receive approximately $3350 each figuring their purse of $90,885.14 on the same split up basis as the A's.

The total gate receipts for the series exceeded $950,000 and were the nearest to the million-dollar mark since 1926.

SIDELINES

ON PAPER, the two important games of the coming week-end are intersectional affairs, the United States Naval Academy vs. Notre Dame, and Stanford vs. Minnesota. The far West and far East invade the middle West, with the prospects favoring the Stanford team against Minnesota and Notre Dame against Navy.

How many teams could use straight football against the Navy and expect to win? Reports say that Notre Dame will not use anything but straight football against the Middies, saving their varied offensive for later games.

Oglethorpe and Georgia University elevens represent the South against northern rivals when the former enters New York City to face Manhattan College at the Polo Grounds and the Georgians invade the Yale Bowl at New Haven. The Georgians defeated Yale in the South last year, 15 to 0. The Oglethorpe-Manhattan game is a night affair, Oct. 10.

If Michigan has any powerful goal line plays, they were not used against Michigan State last week, for the Wolverines were within the State 20-yard line on four occasions and did not score. The contest was a scoreless tie.

Whether Minnesota held back its power against Vanderbilt in lieu of the Stanford game this week-end or not makes little difference to the southern eleven. Vanderbilt will enter its victory last week of 32 to 7 against the "Big Ten" representative in its book of football history with genuine satisfaction.

Felony Cases Drop in Court of Chicago

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—A decrease of nearly one-third in the number of felony cases handled by the Municipal Court of Chicago was shown in the 1929 annual report of the court's activities just made public by Chief Justice Harry Olson While felony cases totalled 19,177 in 1928, the number declined to 13,340 in 1929, despite the fact that there was an increase in all criminal business of the court amounting to 29.3 per cent.

"All and more of the total increase of nearly 90,000 cases," the report states, "was due to the increased activities of the city and park police in making arrests of automibilists or distributing tickets to them for violation of the various state and city traffic regulations."

In his report on the boys' court, Judge Francis B. Allegretti attributed a great deal of juvenile crime to intoxication and said that "failure to enforce prohibition is a curse. Boys freely obtain bootleg liquor and freely use it. On a Monday morning, or after a holiday, the number of cases of intoxication is appalling. A large number of all these offenses they commit are caused by drink."

METROPOLITAN CHAIN STORES

Sales of Metropolitan Chain Stores, Inc., for the nine months ended Sept. 30 amounted to $6,036,897, compared with $6,395,641 in the like period of 1929, a decrease of 5.6 per cent.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULTS

West Point 3, Lafayette 0.

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Drys Challenge Attempt of Wet Spokesmen to Find Harmless Substitute for Saloon

Faulty Pickets Found in Gate Proposed by Antiprohibitionists

'After Repeal—What?' Puts Burden on Strong and Mild Wets—History Helps Cause of Law's Defenders in Combating Return to Control by States

Despite much noisy hammering and sawing, tearing down and replacing, altering and disguising, the gate which wets would have the United States accept as a "safe and sane" way through the fence of prohibition has, after all, but three pickets and these made of discarded material.

This is the general opinion of thoughtful drys brought out by an examination of a recent article in the New York Times, in which six prominent opponents of the Eighteenth Amendment, selected as representative spokesmen, outlined possible measures which anti-prohibition forces would adopt if victorious.

The supporters of prohibition further point out that these three "pickets"—which may briefly be described as (1) state self-determination, (2) federal control of interstate commerce in intoxicants, and (3) liquor sales without saloons—have been tried and found wanting, but are nevertheless expressive of the most coherent answer to the question, "After repeal—what?" thus far voiced by the wets.

The six repeal spokesmen, chosen three from the Republican and three from the Democratic ranks, were Franklin D. Roosevelt, Governor of New York; Charles H. Tuttle, Republican nominee for Governor of New York; Alfred E. Smith, former Governor of New York; Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University in New York; Dwight W. Morrow, senatorial nominee from New Jersey, and Albert C. Ritchie, Governor of Maryland.

Definition of Saloon Lacking

Obviously there was a difference in the phraseology and the stresses placed on the different proposals by the six writers. There were thoughts brought out by some that were ignored by others. There was, however, a marked unanimity in the opinion that "the saloon must not come back" together with a remarkable tendency to avoid defining what a saloon is; how liquor may be sold without the saloon or its equivalent; and how, in case of a return to state option, the Federal Government will be able to increase its law enforcement machinery to protect dry states from the wet states.

Summarizing the plans presented as workable substitutes for prohibition, it is found that Governor Roosevelt would "abrogate the Eighteenth Amendment and substitute a new constitutional provision," restoring control of the liquor traffic to the several states. He would provide for the sale of intoxicants through state agencies, with each state having the right to prohibit sale within its borders, and cities and towns having power to prohibit sale within their borders. He would turn over to the Federal Government the duty of protecting these dry states.

Favors More 'Laboratories'

Mr. Morrow likewise favors repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and would restore to states self-determination in regard to the liquor traffic, leaving with the Federal Government the duty of protecting dry states. This, he says, would afford the opportunity of "experimenting in 48 laboratories rather than one."

Mr. Tuttle argues that the compulsion of prohibition placed on states that do not desire it should be removed from the Constitution, but that enough of the prohibitory law be retained to prevent the return of the "saloon" and to give the Federal Government power to assist in law enforcement in dry states.

Governor Ritchie expresses himself as "only differing in detail" with the anti-prohibition plans espoused by Governor Roosevelt and Mr. Morrow, while Mr. Butler agrees in the main with the others, but recommends in addition the adoption of a plan similar to the Quebec liquor law. Mr. Smith recommends an amendment to the Volstead law re-defining the alcoholic content of intoxicating beverages. He also advocates state rights, federal enforcement of the law within dry states, and the keeping out of the "saloon."

These views as expressed in the New York Times in much more detail were brought to the attention of several persons of eminence by The Christian Science Monitor and their replies throw new light on the question.

MRS. JESSE W. NICHOLSON

Leading Spokeswoman for the Dry Element in Maryland

Governor Ritchie's proposal has nothing especially new in it, and is weak from start to finish. His contention that the Eighteenth Amendment is contrary to the basic principles of our Government may be answered by the statement that it was enacted in strict accordance with those principles, by the greatest majority ever to establish a constitutional amendment.

People are sick of this continued talk about state's rights, for it is no more than a transparent smoke screen intended to mask a returning to a sordid trafficking in liquor. This smoke screen has been used by liquorites since the Whisky Rebellion in George Washington's time. When he says that each state can be trusted to settle the liquor question so as to promote temperance, he is mistaken.

It has been shown in the past that states cannot be trusted in this respect, and this is the reason for the existence of the Eighteenth Amendment. Unfortunately for Governor Ritchie's "program" it is a fact that before national prohibition the wet states, Maryland among them, would not help the neighboring dry states to enforce their own laws but instead helped nullify those laws by tolerating interstate shipments of liquor. In my own Montgomery County, dry by local option, we found it hard to stop an inflow of liquor from wet Prince George's County.

Local option is another part of the smoke screen. When we had local option the wets weren't satisfied with it, and were always fighting it. There is no reason to believe that they would make any sincere effort to cooperate with the drys in enforcing local option were it to be resumed.

Governor Ritchie does not practice what he preaches in his own State, as has been proved many times. He had an opportunity to carry out his own ideas about helping local governments to maintain prohibition within their own limits during the next to last session of the General Assembly. Montgomery County, desiring to have strong local enforcement of prohibition, entered a bill providing for it. Governor Ritchie never said a word about it, and it never came out of committee. He has never done anything to preserve the integrity of the dry laws in the 21 dry counties of Maryland.

On close inspection, his program turns out to be as vague and devoid of practical value as all those advanced by the wets. As far as I know, not one wet has yet presented a practical, detailed plan with which to replace the Eighteenth Amendment. It is ridiculous to expect the friends of temperance to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment on trust without knowing what the country is going to be let in for.

Governor Ritchie is misleading when he contends that the time is not far off when public sentiment will recognize the necessity of a so-called "remedy" for national prohibition.

The present furore raised by the wets is not indicative of any considerable body of public sentiment, but is a result of the tremendous amount of money being used to fight prohibition by big business men who stand to profit immensely by repeal, and by the brewery interests.

An example of this is found in the French International League of Adversaries of Prohibition, which, aroused by the "havoc" wrought in the French wine industry, is pledged to bring about the breakdown of the Eighteenth Amendment.

I am still of the firm opinion that there is nothing wrong with the present system of enforcement, that no better proposal for the furthering of temperance has been made by anybody, and that all that is needed for successful enforcement is more teeth in the existing laws.

ROBERT E. CORRADINI

Of the World League Against Alcoholism, New York City

There is one thing which the authors of the six wet plans outlined in the New York Times have in common: because there is a leak in the dam which is now holding back the liquor traffic, they would first proceed to tear down the dam completely and then sit over the débris and see if they can agree on some new method to stem the tide.

The shortcomings of prohibition which disturb these authors are not due to prohibition but rather to the lack of coöperation by these same men, their parties, and the organizations which they represent. Had these men and their followers worked as hard and spoken as often in favor of upholding the Eighteenth Amendment, the difficulties would have largely disappeared.

The practical result of the plans submitted by these authors is to bring about a greater supply and therefore larger consumption of alcoholic beverages. Their protests about not wanting the saloons are childish. In Canada they have no saloons. The premises which dispense alcoholic beverages are called "Government Stores, "Brewery Stores" or "Taverns."

Shift of Tax Burden

To protest about the return of the saloon is an attempt to establish a very shallow alibi. These plans would all bring about a greater supply of alcoholic beverages and that is the whole crux of the matter. Alcohol, whether sold in saloons, libraries or at prayer meetings, when used for beverage purposes, will always be fermented or distilled evil.

The common weakness of all these plans is that they deal with the surface, with regulatory systems, and propose legislative action, but they do not deal with the only thing that matters and that is alcohol.

The whole secret of the anti-prohibition movement is capital. Some wets want to restore the liquor traffic in order to shift taxation from their shoulders to the pocketbook of the drinkers. The testimony of the du Ponts has established this beyond cavil.

Others would like to restore the liquor traffic in the hope of sharing in the $3,000,000,000 to $5,000,000,000 which would be spent on alcoholic beverages every year, if the liquor business were to come back.

Control of Legislation

I suspect that this latter group has poured out money during the last 10 years in the hope of restoring this "big business." A speaker at the Chicago meeting of the United States Brewers Association seemed confident that beer would come back within two or three years.

A few years ago before national prohibition became effective, the brewing industry not only corrupted small town officials and policemen, but the evidence seems to show that they controlled, if they did not own outright, more than one Legislature.

I very much suspect that the propaganda directly or indirectly financed by these interested parties has become so vociferous as to convince would-be statesmen that, especially in the eastern states, political favors can be obtained only by catering to this element.

I have no choice but to believe this, as I cannot possibly imagine statesmen of the caliber who seek such high positions could possibly have such shallow and even naïve convictions about prohibition and the remedies for the so-called evils of prohibition. Had they studied the situation and obtained some first-hand information, they could not possibly have suggested the plans which are now being paraded before the public as a panacea. Each one of these plans would open up the flood gates of an evil which we have found hard to control in small quantities and yet these men believe to be able to control it in larger quantities.

EDWARD B. DUNFORD

Attorney of the Anti-Saloon League of America

The statements of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Dwight W. Morrow, Charles H. Tuttle, Gov. Albert C. Ritchie, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, and Alfred E. Smith, three Democrats and three Republicans, prominent advocates of the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, furnish an interesting illustration of the diversity of wet opinion. For brevity, and without attempting direct quotation, their views may be summarized as falling within four general classifications:

1. The plan of Mr. Ritchie is to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment, restore the police power to the states, with the right to provide any form of liquor legislation they desire. He advocates no substitute for the Eighteenth Amendment. He would restore the constitutional status that existed prior to the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment in any community desiring it. Under this proposal any community desiring it could reëstablish the saloon. The United States had this constitutional plan for 130 years. It was so unsatisfactory that the people changed the Constitution. Why return to a plan that was not a success?

2. The plan of Mr. Tuttle is to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment, to permit states desiring it to have prohibition, and those states desiring it to establish a government monopoly of both manufacture and sale of liquor, with a guarantee against the return of the saloon, and a pledge that the prohibition states shall have the assistance of the Federal Government in enforcing prohibition. This would put the state government adopting the policy directly into the business of both distilling and brewing liquor as well as selling it, since he proposes that there shall be no liquor traffic for private profit. The furnishing of liquor has never been generally regarded as a public service or the liquor business as a public utility.

3. The repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment to permit states desiring it to retain prohibition and other states to provide for the sale of liquor through government agencies, under which apparently manufacture and production should be by private or governmental agencies, as the state elected, with a proviso that the prohibition states should have the assistance of the Federal Government in enforcing the prohibition policy, may be said to represent the Roosevelt, Morrow and Butler view. On this point, however, there seems to be some difference as to the extent of federal coöperation with prohibition states. Mr. Morrow apparently limits such federal aid to protection of such states from invasion from without, while Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Tuttle seemingly think the Federal Government should go further in assisting prohibition states as Mr. Roosevelt declares, "It must remain . . . the duty of the Federal Government to protect states which continue to prohibit the sale of intoxicants," while Mr. Tuttle desires the substitute amendment to guarantee "the National Government full power to co-operate and assist states which have prohibition in whole or in part," whatever that may mean.

Definition of Intoxicant

4. The Smith plan proposes modification of the Volstead Act through the adoption of a "scientific definition" of intoxicating liquors in advance of the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. The substitute constitutional amendment would permit states desiring it to retain prohibition, and other states to provide for Government sale upon approval by referendum popular vote. The objection to the first part of the Smith plan is that there is no scientific definition of intoxicating liquor. There is, in fact, no agreement as to when an individual is intoxicated. The person who has consumed only a small quantity of liquor is more dangerous to society at the steering wheel of an automobile than the drunk incapable of motion.

The objection to all of these plans is that, without exception, they provide for the restoration of the legalized liquor traffic. The Eighteenth Amendment was adopted because of the general belief, fully sustained by scientific research and common knowledge, that intoxicating liquors are a narcotic poison and a habit-forming drug, and that the evil consequences resulting to a sufficient percentage of the population from their consumption justified the exercise of the police power by withdrawing the sanction of the Government to the traffic. Intoxicating liquors will intoxicate, no matter whether sold by a saloonkeeper, Government dispenser or bootlegger. How advocates of repeal expect to take the toxic out of intoxicating liquors is not stated by the advocates of the return of the legalized liquor traffic.

One of the arguments made against prohibition is the charge of liquor lawlessness. The proponents of the system for the restoration of the legalized liquor traffic should explain how encouraging the sale of liquor by state agencies or providing a method of making intoxicating liquors more readily obtainable can remedy the evil of alcoholic lawlessness. The revenue derived from state sale of liquor has invariably resulted in increasing the consumption and increased consumption means more crime.

Will Enforcement Be Easier?

It is charged that it is difficult to enforce prohibition. The advocates of repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment should explain to the people how it will be any easier for a state desiring to retain prohibition to enforce that policy when neighboring states are wet. Under the Eighteenth Amendment the states have the coöperation of the Federal Government in the suppression of smuggling and in the control of the production and distribution of alcohol and liquor for non-beverage purposes. It certainly will not lessen the law enforcement problem by adding the burden of policing the state boundaries as well as the boundaries of the national Government. The liquor smuggling into dry states from wet states despite the coöperation of the Federal Government under the Wilson Act, the Webb-Kenyon Act, and the Reed Bone-Dry Amendment, and the failure of the wet states to respect the policy of dry states, resulted in evils which contributed to sentiment for national prohibition. The difficulty of policing state lines would be immensely increased under present conditions with the more general use of high-powered automobiles, airplanes and speed boats.

The Government control of the sale of liquor has never demonstrated that it is superior to the prohibition policy in any place where it has been tried. In Canada the Government control policy is too new to justify the statement that it affords a solution of the liquor question. Under it the consumption of liquors is mounting annually. It has not abolished bootlegging. In the United States, Government control was tried in some sections of the country in two forms. In South Carolina the plan of sale by the State was experimented with from 1893 to Jan. 1, 1916. The experience was wholly unsatisfactory and a state prohibition policy was adopted. In a number of the southern states, notably Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina and Virginia, a system of local dispensaries operated by town councils and county governments was tried in many communities, without success. In each state prohibition was adopted as the best solution of the liquor problem.

Prior to the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment there were from 13 to 48 states in which legislative bodies were attempting to evolve some satisfactory method of dealing with the liquor problem. After 130 years of experience, the only plan that received anything like a majority support was that of the prohibition policy.

The proposal to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment, therefore, suggests a backward step and a return to a system which has never been demonstrated to work successfully anywhere. Alcoholic beverages have no place in the present machinery age. Their procurement should not be made easier by the Government, nor should the citizen of the state be required to become a partner in the liquor business.

JAMES K. SHIELDS

Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New Jersey

The various attempts of the pro-liquor agitation to find a plan of dealing with the traffic that will be an improvement on national prohibition under the Eighteenth Amendment has developed into a sort of progressive degeneracy, until finally they will all reach the same conclusion as that recently announced by William J. Donovan, formerly Assistant Attorney-General—namely, repeal the Eighteenth Amendment—and let us have a sort of blind confidence that some plan will be devised by the individual States. Just what it is, none of them profess to know, and the dangerous part of it is that mighty few, if any of them care.

The general impression they wish to leave upon the minds of their auditors is that immediately upon the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Law a great patriotic, moral and spiritual revival will take possession of all those who are now thirsting for intoxicating liquor, and especially bootleggers, racketeers and rumrunners, that will make them all just love to obey the law.

Morrow's Policy Scrutinized

Dwight W. Morrow, Republican candidate for Senator from New Jersey, is undoubtedly regarded by the wet forces of America today as their outstanding leader. Mr. Morrow is a man of high standing in religious and social circles, and of unimpeachable character, qualifications that gave to his voice trumpet tones that otherwise it never would have had, and has given great encouragement to the wet politicians and the wetter metropolitan press.

The substance of Mr. Morrow's position is found in the following sentences:

"I believe this involves the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and the substitution therefor of an amendment which will restore to the states the power to determine their policy toward the liquor traffic." Second, "and vest in the Federal Government power to give all possible protection and assistance to those states that desire complete prohibition against invasion from the states that do not."

This is practically the same platform as announced by Governor Roosevelt of New York and Charles H. Tuttle of New York.

What are the criticisms of such a plan in its working as compared with the plan under national prohibition?

First, as to boundary lines. If the Federal Government is to undertake the protection of the boundary line of every dry state, and granting that there would be 32, as many as there were before national prohibition, the line to be patrolled would be about four times as great as the present boundary line of the nation.

Control of Boundaries

Second, the boundary line of the nation today is largely a water line easily discerned—the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, the Great Lakes, St. Lawrence River, Gulf of Mexico, the Rio Grande, and with only a comparatively small stretch between the United States and Canada and also between the United States and Mexico, where the line would be similar to the state line that would have to be protected, the line running through mountains and plains.

Third, is it going to stop the racketeer trade from the wet states into the dry states when all the breweries and distilleries of the wet states are open again seeking an outlet for their manufactured product? To ask such a question is to answer it in the negative.

Fourth, if there is any sincerity in the suggestion that the dry states are to be protected from the wet states by the Federal Government, and there is to be any sincere effort to carry out the provision, the force necessary will have to be larger than at present, calling for larger appropriations of money, but here is where the difficulty will arise—does any sane man, especially a diplomat, believe that the members of Congress from the wet states will vote for the appropriation of large sums of money, part of which will be taxed on wet states, to protect the so-called fanatical dry states from what they themselves have put their stamp of approval upon as a great beneficent plan for liquor consumption?

All of these plans, Mr. Morrow's included, are rapidly degenerating into the old saloon system, and the public press has recently commented with great favor upon Mr. Donovan's statement as to the ultimate thing to be desired, namely, repeal the Eighteenth Amendment and let us go back to the old order of the days before prohibition, which means the licensed saloon and all that it ever was, which the Supreme Court declared it to be the most prolific source of crime and degeneracy.

ALFRED OWEN CROZIER

Retired Lawyer and Author of Several Books on Finance, Currency and International Problems

As most of the men whose views on liquor regulation were quoted in the New York Times symposium were candidates or seeking to be candidates for public office at the time they expressed them, they must be excused for being rather vague and indefinite in describing the precise system they would substitute for the present Eighteenth Amendment, which all of them desire to have repealed. Like most other wets, they radically differ as to what should be done after prohibition is abolished.

Roosevelt, Morrow, Tuttle and Smith say they want another Constitutional amendment substituted for the Eighteenth Amendment. Thus they take direct issue with Ritchie and Butler who say the whole question is foreign to the Federal Constitution and has no business to be in it.

If the old doctrine of "states' rights" is to prevail then repeal must be unconditional and no substitute can be put in the Constitution. That would leave the states in the same position and with all the powers they possessed before the Eighteenth Amendment was ratified. The Federal Government would be absolutely without power except to tax and regulate commerce in liquor between the states. That is because the Federal Government has no powers other than those expressly stated in the Constitution.

Disagree on Substitutes

If the Roosevelt, Morrow, Tuttle and Smith scheme of amending the Eighteenth Amendment, or adopting a substitute amendment is adopted, it would be a rank violation of the old doctrine of states' rights, about which Butler and Ritchie have long and frequently waxed eloquent.

The four men urging the substitute plan radically disagree over what the substitute should be. Some of them want it to authorize the Federal Government to engage in the business of manufacturing and distributing and selling intoxicating beverages, like the Canadian system. Others want it to authorize the individual states to do the same thing, instead of the Federal Government.

Dr. Butler, rather inconsistently, advocates adopting the Canadian system of national control and sale, and then objects to anything being said in the Constitution on the subject. Any student of the Constitution should know that the Government legally could not adopt the Canadian system until Congress, by a two-thirds vote of both Senate and House, had submitted a formal constitutional amendment granting the Federal Government that power, and such amendment has been ratified by three-fourths of the states.

Government in Business

If the government, state or national, should ever engage in the manufacture, distribution and sale of intoxicating beverages, it should be done by the Federal Government and not by individual states. There are a thousand good reasons why that is true. And there is not one good reason why the states should engage in the liquor business.

The plan of these prominent men to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment and return to the several states absolute and unqualified control of the manufacture and sale of liquor within the state, and still leave on the Federal Government, by substitute amendment, the duty and burden of preventing the bootlegging of liquor from wet into dry states, is utterly impracticable.

The control of intoxicating beverages is no longer a state question. It is a grave national problem involving the welfare of every state alike. It requires the titanic power and resources of the Federal Government to solve it.

One dry state cannot alone protect itself against the encroachments of many adjacent wet states, nor can a village or countryside protect itself against a flood of alcoholic beverages from the big cities of the same state.

Nor could the Federal Government use its great power so effectively against a traffic that is legalized in some states and outlawed in others as it can now when the business is outlawed in all states. The Federal Government should retain full and exclusive control or it should be entirely relieved of all responsibility; it should not have the duty while the states have the power.

JOHN C. MAHON

Member of the New York Bar

Both Governor Roosevelt and Charles H. Tuttle are striving diligently for a restoration to the people of New York of the right to get drunk. This is apparently the remedy of these politicians for social problems which the most competent sociologists assure us have always been aggravated and their solution obstructed by liquor.

Any promise will be given which is designed to promote the political fortunes of ambitious politicians. Of secondary importance—or totally irrelevant—is the matter of attempting to scrap a measure of such untold benefit as prohibition.

The politicians today willing to desert prohibition at the insistence of the wet New York press and anti-prohibitionists in the Republican Party should recall just how sound the counsels of the antiprohibitionists have proven in the not distant past. Prominent Republican New York City dailies during the 1928 presidential campaign counseled Mr. Hoover and the Republican Party in state and nation to compromise with prohibition and advocate modification. The advice was rejected and as a consequence Mr. Hoover was elected President and this State was turned into the Hoover column.

Mr. Tuttle's candidacy has been advocated by some as representing the "logical candidate" of the Republican Party on the platform of opposition to Tammany graft. Fiorello H. La Guardia also attacked and exposed endless instances of Tammany graft in the last campaign for Mayor, but Republican and anti-Tammany drys could not be inveigled into voting for the political representatives of the bootlegger and the liquor traffic merely through the ruse that they attack and expose Tammany graft.

Mr. LaGuardia was defeated, despite his commendable exposure of and attacks upon Tammany street department graft, tax assessment graft, market department graft and corruption on the bench. None of these could avail to save him from the political consequences of his advocacy of the cause of the bootlegger and the liquor traffic.

Mr. Tuttle's and Governor Roosevelt's professed abhorrence of the saloon, while working with and in the interests of the liquor traffic political forces which resisted every effort to abolish the saloon, is rather curious. The saloon is extinct in the life of this nation all right, but it has been outlawed in spite of—not because of—the political forces now advocating repeal or modification of the prohibition laws.

J. C. PENNEY

Head of Chain Store Organization Which Bears His Name

Too many Americans of the kind with whom I am acquainted know too much about the regulated liquor business ever to restore it. The things that are at stake are too valuable. While our wet friends talk about the liquor business in terms of states' rights and personal liberty, many millions of our people who don't care much about political philosophy remember the liquor business in terms of disrupted homes, interrupted schooling, inadequate food and clothes.

The average American—thinking in terms of those things—is pretty well convinced that liquor is a liability to society. You'll never convert him to repeal until you prove that, by some strange process, liquor has at last been made an asset to society. What he sees of the bootleg liquor traffic [illegible]ly to make him all the more [illegible] that the opinion he'd formed about the business, before prohibition, is as true as ever, namely, that liquor serves no useful purpose and deserves only to be more effectively outlawed!

I know there are statistics of all sorts which give the business case for prohibition. But my convictions are not based on such statistics, valuable as they are. They are based, rather, on my experience—what I have seen the regulated liquor traffic do contrasted with what I've seen prohibition accomplish.

Store Business Increased

With the growth of local option and statewide prohibition I had the opportunity to note that when a section went dry, the store in that particular section always had an increased business. Since national prohibition our business has increased many times over. This increase cannot all be credited to prohibition. But it is the almost unanimous testimony of our store managers that a very large part of the gain has come from the spending by the wives and mothers of these communities of money that the husbands and fathers formerly spent over the bars.

Knowing that, it's very funny to hear the wets, nowadays, weep because the workingman has been deprived of his liquor. I don't recall that they ever wept, publicly at any rate, over the things that, before prohibition, the workingman's wife was deprived of. Up and down through the country, literally thousands of saloons existed on getting the laborer's check before it reached his wife. Today I know of no place where one can see those pre-prohibition crowds of women lined up outside the factory gates to get their men's envelopes before they could get to a bar.

A factory in Detroit which formerly had an average of a hundred women asking for advances on the morning after pay day has, in the last several years, had only three women in all to make such requests. That is the story all over the country. And yet, the wets would have us repeal the Eighteenth Amendment as an aid to temperance.

Here is what the Government reports—pretty reliable authority—reveal. In the period of 1900-1904, the per capita consumption of distilled spirits, wines and beers was 18.77 gallons; the second period, 1905-1909, it was 21.48 gallons; in the third period, 1910 to 1914, it was 22.43 gallons. The country, in other words, was steadily drinking more, not less, before prohibition.

There is one word I would add. It is my belief, as a business man, that sound business sense dictates support of prohibition. If I were not for the Eighteenth Amendment on moral grounds, I would be for it on business grounds.

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BRAZIL'S ARMIES BEGIN CAMPAIGN AGAINST REBELS

Troops Move North—Revolutionists Converge on Sao Paulo

RIO DE JANEIRO, (AP)—The Federal Government took steps Oct. 9 to regain for the Administration the northern states of Pernambuco, Rio Grande do Norte, and Parahyba, all of which have gone over to the revolution.

While reports came from Recife, or Pernambuco, that a rebel army was advancing down the coast and had overrun the state of Alagoas, the Government designated Gen. Santa Cruz as head of all loyal troops in Bahia, between Rio de Janeiro and Pernambuco with orders to conduct an offensive against the northern states from there.

The insurgent army, it was understood here, is headed by Gen. Juarez Tabora, and is made up of contingents from all three states, including those troops victorious in the week-end battle which wrested Pernambuco from the hands of the garrison there.

Meanwhile, acting to preserve its food supply, government forces continued an advance into the State of Minas Geraes, from where most of the capital's food supply comes.

A decree was promulgated Oct. 5 regulating the foodstuffs trade in the city and establishing maximum prices.

Radio messages from Manaos, capital of Amazonas, said the Legislative Assembly of that State had by acclamation condemned the revolution and approved the Federal Government.

Dispatches from Para, or Belem, said warships and police loyal to the Government, had fired upon that part of the army there which had revolted.

A Government inquiry board found that Communists, allegedly, had done $2,000,000 damage to the property of the subsidiary at Bahia of the Electric Bond & Share Company. The damage was said to have been inflicted by rioters during a Communist demonstration.

$575,000,000 Is Invested by Americans in Brazil

WASHINGTON (AP)—Rumors and counter-rumors of isolated successes claimed for each side in the Brazilian revolt continued to reach Washington Oct. 9, but left officials at a loss to understand the actual status of the insurrection.

Adding to the confusion word reached here that a strict censorship had been imposed on all press and private dispatches from Brazil to other parts of the world.

Reports of $2,000,000 damage done by rioters in Bahia to a subsidiary of the Electric Bond & Share Company brought attention to the enormous investments that have been made by United States citizens in Brazil.

The total is between $575,000,000 and $675,000,000, more than $400,000,000 of which is invested in government bonds. The remainder was listed by the Department of Commerce under manufacturing enterprises, public utilities and miscellaneous enterprises.

Among the large American investors are the Electric Bond & Share Company, the Standard and Texas Oil Companies through subsidiaries, the International Telephone & Telegraph Company, the International General Electric Company and several meat packing firms.

Brazil's revolutionary movement which is scattered all along the coast for 3000 miles from the mouth of the Amazon to the border of Uruguay, involves chiefly cities and districts within 200 miles of the seaboard.

At least two-thirds of the Republic's estimated 33,000,000 inhabitants live on the cool eastern plateau which extends from Pernambuco to Rio Grande do Sul. In the Amazon area and the great western interior country, the population is sparse.

Nearly one-fourth of Brazil's population is concentrated in the state of Sao Paulo, the city of Rio de Janeiro, and the Federal District in which Rio de Janeiro is situated. This area is firmly in the hands of the Federal Government, which expresses confidence that it can hold it in line for the Washington Luis Administration.

Sao Paulo, the capital of the state of that name, is the Chicago of South America, and does more manufacturing than any other city south of the equator. It has a population of nearly 1,000,000 and is more important commercially than Rio de Janeiro, as it is the center of the great coffee and agricultural district, which pours its products through Sao Paulo to the sea at Santos, 50 miles to the eastward.

The wealth of Brazil is largely concentrated in this area adjoining Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo. Political power is also concentrated here, and the revolution is a protest by distant states against the control of the Republic from this nucleus.

Of the states which are disaffected, Minas Geraes has more than 6,000,000 inhabitants and is probably causing the Federal Government greatest concern because it adjoins Rio de Janeiro and is the chief source of food supply for the capital.

Rio Grande do Sul, the southern state where the insurrections started, has a population of about 2,500,000 and its capital, Porto Alegre, is a city of about 175,000. But it is a very progressive port, with a large sprinkling of German population, and its choice as the headquarters for the movement was doubtless prompted by the ease with which the leaders can communicate with Uruguay and keep contact with the outside world.

Rebels Converge Forces for Battle in Sao Paulo

MONTEVIDEO, Uru. (AP)—Revolutionary armies of the southern Brazilian states were converging Oct. 9 on Sao Paulo, center of Brazil's vast coffee-growing region, where, it now appears, a battle marking a decisive point of the rebellion may be fought. The Rio de Janeiro Government, dispatches state, is depending on troops in Sao Paulo to keep the southern armies away from the capital while the revolution is put down in the north.

In Rio Grande do Sul and also in Parana and Santa Catharina, adjoining states, almost every hamlet is furnishing its quota of volunteers, police and former federal soldiers to aid in the advance of the revolutionists on Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro.

Reports through Uruguayan border points say that 80,000 men are under arms and that armies totaling 100,000 men already have been mobilized. Parana and Santa Catharina armies totaling 30,000 men are marching toward the Uruguay River to effect a union there.

Meanwhile the revolutionary movement is advancing in the north, where Pernambuco and Natal have fallen to the insurgents. Pernambuco insurgents, reinforced with compatriots from Parahyba, have marched southward and were said here to have taken over the small state of Alagoas, and to be now advancing toward Dahia, or Sao Salvador.

Rebels Assert Several Strategic Points Taken

PORTO ALEGRE, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil (AP)—Sweeping revolutionary gains both in the north and south of Brazil, Oct. 8 were claimed at the revolutionary headquarters here.

The revolutionary leaders in general asserted that they had captured several important strategical towns, that two destroyers were being negotiated with, that successful operations were being carried out in the southern revolutionary area, that the city of Pernambuco in the north was being consolidated and that revolutionary forces were marching on the important city of Bahia.

Revolutionary headquarters, as reported by the correspondent of La Nacion of Buenos Aires, announced that rebel forces had taken Villa a Nitopolis, an important strategical point opening the way into the State of Santa Catharina.

It was stated that two destroyers arrived at Port Imbituba, both flying the red flag or liberal colors. Imbituba is near Florianopolis and is under the federal forces. Col Trifina Correa, federal commander at Imbituba was reported parleying with the commanders of the destroyers, as it was not certain which side they would take.

A manifesto signed by intellectuals and journalists, issued Oct. 8, declared that the civil war was not begun for hatred or ambition for power, but was an armed protest "against anti-Republican practices of one of the most corrupt governments of America."

CHILE PROTECTS CEMENT

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—Import duties on cement were raised 35 per cent Oct. 8 in order to protect the Chilean cement industry.

Strategic Spots in Brazil

The Revolt Actually Started in the South in the State of Rio Grande do Sul but Took Most Definite Form in Minas Geraes, the State That Abuts on the Federal District in Which the Capital of Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, Is Located. It Then Spread to the North. Arrows Show How Rebel Movements Are Reported to Be Directed in the Campaign Against the Central Government.

BRAZIL FACES REVOLT AIMED AT ONE STATE

(Continued from Page 1)

nomic domination is passing and partially as a result, its political grip is being loosened, at least, by the widespread rebellion.

The political control of Brazil has long been in the hands of an oligarchy, or group of state oligarchies. The struggle today is a struggle within that group.

"Paulistas" Show Hand

In previous years there has been a roughly expressed understanding that the Presidency should be alternated between Sao Paulo and Minas Geraes, the second most populous and prosperous state. Minas Geraes lies west of Rio de Janeiro, the national capital, and Sao Paulo south and west.

As the President of the country can and usually does dictate his successor (under the system of political control by chiefs and petty chieftains in the oligarchy) the alternation of states in federal control was most important and has been a definite safeguard, moreover, against dictatorships. In the middle months of 1929, when the campaign for the election of last March was already in full swing, President Washington Luis stated, in reply to a letter from the opposition demanding that he express his preference for his successor, that he felt the system of dictating one's successor was a pernicious one, and should be abandoned.

Even at that time this statement was taken by the opposition as indicating that a "Paulista" probably would be groomed to succeed the "Paulista" President. Julio Prestes, then Governor of the State of Sao Paulo, was indicated from the first as the most likely candidate.

The "treason" of the State of Sao Paulo in breaking the old agreement as to alternation of the statehood, so to speak, of the Brazilian President, stirred up bitter opposition and there have been various outbreaks throughout the year, pointed directly at his "Paulista" move. The opposition in Minas Geraes offered to compromise on Getulio Vargas, the political leader of the vast southern cattle State, Rio Grande do Sul, but Sao Paulo went quietly forward with its plans, and Julio Prestes was elected.

Getulio Vargas, however, is a man of broad abilities, was, in fact, Minister of Finance in the Cabinet of Dr. Washington Luis himself and was known to be a supporter of the President's far-seeing economic policies. In the matter of experience and equipment, Getulio Vargas is probably the superior of Julio Prestes, who is a fine type of citizen, as those who met him in the United States last summer will remember, but whose public life has been confined to Sao Paulo and chiefly as a state cabinet minister and Governor.

The present outbreak began in earnest about a month ago. Previously there had been rumblings of trouble, in the State of Rio Grande do Sul. In the northern states there had been some outbreaks and an assassination which were generally felt to have a more local than national importance.

Rio Grande do Sul is a vigorous and interesting State, made up of vast cattle ranges, covering 91,000 square miles, with a population of about 15 to the square mile, and has been the scene of lively and often sanguinary political battles between its leaders. Its population, living largely in the saddle and always armed even in time of peace, has produced news and rumors for the newspapers of Uruguay (which adjoins Rio Grande do Sul on the south), for years. The first rumblings in Rio Grande do Sul were, therefore, quite properly discounted. There was indeed no serious threat to the Government to be feared until rebellion broke out in Minas Geraes, as it did about one week ago.

Rally Round Vargas

But Rio Grande do Sul had, in Getulio Vargas, a rally center, and for the first time in years there was no rivalry within the state; its belligerency was ready to turn elsewhere, and in this present instance against the "Paulista"-controlled Federal Government.

Getulio Vargas finally put himself at the head of the local army, and started north for Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro. Meanwhile, the trouble did reach into Minas Geraes and in the past few days has flamed up throughout the more important states of the north which border on the Atlantic.

This situation is not yet fully clear, however. Both sources of the news from Brazil are to be discounted. Rio de Janiero is under strict censorship, and there is no fooling with Brazilian censorship. The rebel headquarters in Bahia, Pernambuco, Porto Alegre and indeed in Montevideo, Uruguay, (whence so much of the cable reports come) are not erring on the side of understatement, for they have most to gain by news of successes.

The solution or even the outcome of the present crisis in Brazil cannot be predicted, largely because the up-to-the-minute news is so fragmentary and so inaccurate. If either side wins decisively within the next few days, peace and consolidation of national affairs can be looked for quickly. If the uncertainty continues, Brazil will suffer, and there may be no solution even by a compromise.

When the troubles began, and even up to a few years ago, President Washington Luis could have ended the difficulties by calling the contending elements together, and settling upon a compromise President, but this would have implied the resignation of Julio Prestes before he reached the chair, and in addition Dr. Washington Luis has long been serenely sure of his own power and popularity. This solution may come if the rebels reach a point where they are less sure of victory than they now seem to be.

See Danger of Splitting Brazil

Back of all this division within Brazil looms always the danger of a splitting up of that vast country, which now is larger in area than continental United States. The south of Brazil, that is Rio Grande do Sul, is, as suggested, a frontier country, with interests rather definitely separated from other sections. Sao Paulo, with its high agricultural and industrial development (for the city of Sao Paulo has many large factories and is known as the Chicago of Brazil) and its Italian and German populations, forms another entity in combination with the Federal District and Rio de Janeiro and perhaps the State of Santa Catharina with its large German population.

In the north, and including Minas Geraes, is another group, with great cities, and active commercial and political life and in some ways yet separate interests. Two relatively little developed areas, then, and in a pocket between them, a highly industrialized and wealthy prize.

For years there has been talk of possible secession of the South, including Sao Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul, and other neighboring States. The present situation seems to have complicated this old grouping, however, and while the possibility of separation remains, it is not likely to be an immediate result of the present troubles.

If the rebels are as successful as they are reported to be, they will not stop short of taking both Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro; any separation that will allow the rich state of Sao Paulo, and Rio de Janeiro to secede is hardly on their program.

Meanwhile, however, Rio Grande do Sul is far, far away from Sao Paulo and from Rio de Janeiro, and the rebel "advances" on these rich centers from the south are not yet to be taken very seriously. Immense areas of mud and forest interyene, and single lines of railway are easily cut.

The importance of the rebel movement is still to be found in Minas Geraes, and to a lesser extent in the northern states. If the upheaval can be pushed back and confined to Rio Grande do Sul again, the Federal Government will have won an almost decisive victory while, on the contrary, the rebels must make their chief advances on the capital and on Sao Paulo from Minas or by air—and they apparently as yet have few airplanes, nor has any army yet been able to capture and hold a position with the troops that it could bring in even a vast fleet of airships.

DAVIS OUTLINES ROAD TO BETTER ECONOMIC STATE

(Continued from Page 1)

came a generation or more apart, while every hour brings forth new ones today.

"Most of this mechanization, I am sure, will be for the best," Mr. Davis declared. "We need have no fear of the modern machine so long as the worker is compensated in full to enable him to buy the products of the machine. In the face of this condition, we have upon us the obligation of protecting from all jeopardies, economic or otherwise, the great body of those who are both producers and consumers.

Production Rising Fast

"The volume of production in the United States in proportion to the number of people employed is rapidly increasing every year. Over 90 per cent of the many new articles and kinds of goods which we are producing to meet the new wants and needs of our people are called luxuries abroad. With us they have become necessities."

Immigration does not tend to provide new markets for these commodities, Mr. Davis continued, and in many cases is of no benefit to the people allowed to enter this country. The whole world, he said, is confronted with the necessity of devising means to solve the economic problems which are common to all nations.

Evasion of this necessity by going to another land does not tend to solve the problem, he declared. What is needed is fundamental reorganization of the modern world to fit conditions introduced by machines in industry.

"I have long advocated adoption of a selective system under which no unattached alien would be admitted except to meet an industrial need," he said. "If there is still an occasional outburst from some who believe that we should admit all the immigrants who desire to come it has been stated that in the past two years 2,000,000 of our wage earners have been deprived of their accustomed vocations by the increase in labor-saving machinery."

"If we can but stabilize our industry and agriculture," he continued, "our more than 45,000,000 gainfully employed people, comprising as they do the bulk of our buying power, will automatically stimulate business and enterprise. Their steady employment at a wage which safeguards their buying power means a strong foundation for our whole economic structure."

Methods Used in Detroit

Frank Murphy, Mayor of Detroit, told of measures adopted by that city to solve the unemployment problem, which he described as drawn to a focus there because of the shut-down in automobile and other manufacturing plants.

"We want to provide wages for our workers, not doles," he declared. "The civic departments have been called together and have created jobs. Government itself is a big business. We spend $160,000,000 a year and employ 41,000 people. When we found that large amounts of money were being given as charity, we took steps to end this ennervating practice and provide work for all who were seeking it, to the best of our ability. It is better to spend $1,000,000 a year for wages, than to give it away as doles, because then the morale of the community and its public works are proportionately benefited."

Committees held hearings Oct. 9 on unemployment and related problems. Their findings will be placed before the convention for final action as soon as completed.

DRY ENFORCEMENT PUSHED IN BUFFALO

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Steps to enforce the dry laws in Buffalo and vicinity have just been started in the Federal Court by the United States District Attorney's office.

Acting on direction of Richard H. Templeton, Federal Attorney, Judge Simon L. Adler issued temporary orders closing three places in Buffalo and one in Geneva. Nearly 60 more similar actions are to follow. Nearly all the establishments have been raided by dry agents.

OFFICER FACES CHARGES

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A military investigation of charges of partiality, inefficiency, and misconduct against Maj. J. Sydney Owens, commander of the Pennsylvania National Guard's aero-squadron, is under way here. The Major is accused of permitting transportation of beer in government trucks at the squadron's summer encampment at Hebron, Md.

UNIVERSALISTS ELECT IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. (AP)—George E. Danforth of Concord was elected president of the New Hampshire Universalist Convention, Oct. 8, at the closing session of the annual conference. Other officers elected were: Arthur Britton of Concord, vice-president; Robert N. French of Concord, treasurer; the Rev. Asa M. Bradley of Easton, secretary; Mrs. Mary E. Randall of Woodsville, trustee; the Rev. H. A. Markley of Gorham, the Rev. C. B. Etsled of Fairmont, Fred Leonard of Hinsdale and Henry Stevens of Manchester, fellowship.

Capt. Hawks Flies at 270-Mile Speed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NORTH BEACH, L. I.—Capt. Frank M. Hawks piled up another flying record Oct. 8 when he alighted at the Glenn H. Curtiss Airport here 20 minutes after taking off from Philadelphia.

Captain Hawks, who brought with him pictures of the deciding game of the World Series, made an average speed for the 90-mile run of 270 miles an hour. The newspapers to which his pictures were consigned were able to have authentic photographs of the game within 35 minutes after it had ended.

During the last eight days Captain Hawks has established two other unofficial records for cross-country flying. He flew from Detroit to New York recently in 2 hours and 41 minutes, and from Boston to New York in 53 minutes Oct. 6.

New Air and Rail Route Announced

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — The new air-rail schedules between the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts, issued by Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., on Oct. 8, provide for two services daily in each direction. They were made public by officials of the company following approval by the Post Office Department.

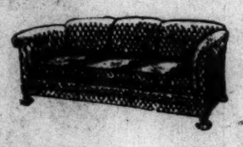
The new service is a forerunner of a 24-hour coast-to-coast air transport operation, the announcement said, which will be installed as soon as the airway is equipped with night flying facilities. Government officials have announced that the airway will be lighted by Jan. 1, 1931, and night operation will be started as soon after that time as possible.

The morning westbound air schedule, which will be operated at first for mail service only, calls for departure from Newark airport at 8 o'clock and arrival at Los Angeles the next evening but one at 8 o'clock, there being a stop-over of one night at Kansas City.

Eastbound airplanes will leave Los Angeles twice daily at 5 and at 10:40 a. m. The first trip provides for a stop-over of one night at Kansas City and the later trip for a night stop-over at Amarillo.

Open Saturday Evening

Especially for Apartments



Kroehler Davenport Bed—easily opens into comfortable bed for two. In sun-fast denim or velour. $98.00

Kroehler Davenport Bed will save the rent of a bedroom. Has separate springs and mattress and may be had in many attractive coverings. A special value.

This Early American Secretary in mahogany and gumwood may contain books and china at the top, while the lower drawers hold linen and lingerie.

Price $45

LIBERAL TERMS

Arthur McArthur Co.
19-25 Stuart Street
Near Washington Street
BOSTON

The Smart World Goes DULL in

HOLEPROOFS

GRENADINE Twist Hosiery

The ultra-fashionable stocking with a permanent dull finish that won't wash out—it's knitted right into the silk itself.

Picot Tops
French Heels

$1.65

Noyes Bros.
127 Tremont Street
BOSTON

Your key men's names are on

—business cards
—office doors
—letterheads
—reports

—why not in the Telephone Book?

Friends of your key men, of your junior partners, of your salesmen would like to give them business. But they do not always remember your firm's name.

Give your important men individual listings against the firm's telephone number. Business cards are not always kept, letterheads and reports are sometimes forgotten. The Telephone Book is always at hand.

NEW DIRECTORY CLOSES SOON

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

JIMMY: "What do you see?"
SUSAN: "Nothing."
JIMMY: "What do you smell?"
SUSAN: "Nothing."
JIMMY: "It tastes just wonderful, what is it? Only one guess now."
SUSAN: "Chuckles—why that's too easy, Jimmy."

Good Candy for all the family. Five natural fruit flavors. Five cents.

If you do not find Chuckles, write to FRED W. AMEND CO., Danville, Ill.

Chuckles

PROTECT YOUR HOME

your family and future THROUGH GUARANTY SAVING PLANS

6% On All You Save
6% Monthly Income Certificates
6% Coupon Certificates
ALL ARE TAX-FREE

Guaranty Building & Loan Association
6331 Hollywood Blvd., LOS ANGELES

Hollywood Los Angeles Glendale Pasadena Santa Monica Beverly Hills

A "Five-Way" Opera Pump

priced at only

Black Suede
Black Calf
White Moiré
Black Moiré
Patent

$10

It took plenty of sharp bargaining on our part to obtain a shoe like this to retail for ten dollars. But here it is, in the five materials and colours shown at the left. And when you come in to see this pump, ask about "Brownleaf"—a new and flattering hosiery shade destined to be seen this Fall.

THAYER McNEIL

37 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON and WELLESLEY SQUARE, WELLESLEY

also a shop at COOLIDGE CORNER with footwear and hosiery for misses, boys, and children.

THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Little Sing Lu

By GEORGE H. COMMANDER

LITTLE SING LU lived on the old, long road in China—the very oldest much traveled road in all the world—which leads northwest from the great city of Peking for several thousand miles, toward Tibet and Turkestan.

Little Sing Lu did not know that this road, the very street she lived upon, was already old when King Priam's city was built, and when the populous city of Gnossos was still in existence. She did know that her father kept an inn, or hostelry, on this great road; or, at least, she knew that her home was periodically invaded by strangers who drove their tired mules into the compound, or yard.

Through Manchuria to China

This was the time of what is now sometimes called the "Russian exodus," when, for various reasons, many Russians came along this very road, from the cities of the Volga and elsewhere, through Manchuria into China, and many of them passed Little Sing Lu's door, riding in strange-looking vehicles, drawn by jaded horses, and looking very strange indeed to Little Sing Lu's questioning eyes.

Roads in China were and are the very opposite of those which ancient Rome was noted for building, and this famous old road, northwestward from Peking was no better than the ordinary, being often nothing but a deep rut in the clay; so, Little Sing Lu was not at all surprised when, one night in the late fall a Russian troika drove into her father's compound and—stayed there. Like the deacon's "one-hoss shay," it had worn itself out in honest service, and came to rest in this Chinese backyard.

The travelers who had occupied this troika had come far and in haste, and were almost penniless.

So, on the morning following the troika's arrival, Little Sing Lu was confronted, as she sat down to eat her usual bowl of black bread and goat's milk, by a blue-eyed boy, some years older than herself, tall, pale and gaunt, with a general aspect which, even to her childish eyes, spelled hunger, hunger which had reached the point of suffering.

Now, little Sing Lu did not know that, while she spoke the Chinese of the Manchurian border, this young stranger spoke the Russian of the Volga valley; scarcely knew, in fact, what language was or what it was for; but she did know the value of good bread and milk, and so she pointed to her three slices of black bread and her bowl of goat's milk, and got up from her seat, leaving it for this new friend. Her father was not there or she might not have done so.

Ivan, for that was his name, eyed her face and the meal before him eagerly, but hesitated.

Little Sing Lu urged him, by signs, to eat, and, finally, sitting down, he broke one of the three pieces into two nearly equal parts, not touching the milk. Then rising, he offered her his seat.

But Little Sing Lu was insistent, and after many attempts at mutual understanding, Ivan again sat down and did not rise until all the food was gone, including the milk.

Little Sing Lu's face was radiant, though by this time her hunger was pressing its claims also. But she so rejoiced to see the satisfaction and gratitude on her new friend's face that it was not difficult to forget all about it.

The travelers who had come in the troika, continued their journey to far distant Peking on the following day, leaving the ramshackle old Russian vehicle standing deserted in a corner of the inn compound, and proceeding in an ordinary Chinese tip-cart. And soon Little Sing Lu almost forgot all about tall blue-eyed Ivan with the starved face and hungry eyes.

* * *

A year or more passed, during which many troikas, with many Russians journeyed on the long long road, some staying a night under her father's shelter, more passing it without notice. And then, one day in summer came a small caravan of three tip carts, bringing to a mission home, much nearer the Turkestan border, the daughter of a devoted Scottish missionary, who had been finishing her education in the University at Peking.

This young lady, when she heard Little Sing Lu's father address her by name, started slightly, and later said to the little girl: "I have a message for you, Little Sing Lu." Then she produced from a reticule a small scrap of paper, on which were scrawled some irregular ideographs evidently drawn by a hand unfamiliar with the Chinese system of writing, and as the little Chinese maiden stared at them helplessly, she asked if she should read them to her.

The message was soon read, for it consisted of just four words: "Thanks, Search the troika."

Little Sing Lu's almond-shaped eyes arched still more in wonder. But there was another character farther down on the small sheet, and which the young lady could scarcely decipher. At last, however, she hazarded a guess or two, and, after several attempts, said uncertainly:

"It is a name, perhaps, but not Chinese. Could it be 'Ivan.'?"

And gradually a look of comprehension dawned on Little Sing Lu's sunny face, and she clapped her hands, but said nothing.

Searching the Troika

The young visitor passed on her way, and it was not for some days that Little Sing Lu mustered up courage to search the old troika out in a far corner of the muddy compound.

It soon became evident, even to her child's eyes, that her father had thoroughly ransacked the decrepit vehicle, and had taken from it about all that he thought might be of use to him. There was still, however, the stout leather curtains, those upon the side toward the inn rolled up and fastened, one of them hanging only half supported. After hunting all over as well as her small hands would permit, her heart sank a little, but as she climbed once more to the ground, discouraged, she said to herself, "That message did not mean anything for me. The big boy was grateful, and it pleased me to help him, and that is enough."

But still she looked often and with unformed childish regrets at the old troika, as it became more and more decrepit and desolate looking under the winter storms and the torrential rains, which turned the old road into a quagmire in many places.

* * *

Still another year passed by, adding height and strength to Little Sing Lu's small supple figure, while the old road remained just about as it had been for over 3000 years. The wheels had been taken off the old troika for some purpose or another, and the hens now frequently gathered under its kindly shelter during sudden dashes of rain, and indeed not infrequently Little Sing Lu brought in eggs which she had found on the seat of the old Russian chaise, but she had now completely forgotten the message suggesting that she search the old troika for—something.

Then suddenly, one night in a pouring rain, came a small caravan of tip-carts, bringing an archæological expedition from the direction of Peking, bound for Manchuria and the far west of China.

Usually Little Sing Lu saw but little of such visitors, but, with her keen young ears, always on the alert for new or interesting impressions, it was not unnatural that, when she heard, among a voluble flow of unfamiliar English, the one word, "Ivan," she should start, and later, keep her eyes open to see if she might know the owner of this foreign appellation.

Nor was it singular that the next morning early, when, drawn by native curiosity, she went out among the clucking hens and squealing pigs, to see if there might possibly be an egg on the seat of the old troika, the horse-boy of the archæological expedition should see and follow her thither.

She picked up an egg, and turned quickly to see who might have followed her, only to hear, in fairly good Chinese, "Thank you again for your good bread and milk, which saved me from near starvation years ago," and to look up into smiling eyes, blue as the sky, which did not seem natural in a wearer of his distinctively Chinese garb and felt shoes.

He looked at her first, with shy diffidence, and then at the old troika with regret. Then:

"Did not the lady tell you to look in the troika?" he asked.

"I did look," she said, "but for what?"

"Get in," said Ivan, pointing to the troika, and Little Sing Lu obeyed.

"Now, pull down the curtain," said Ivan, while, with a knife, he reached up to cut the one remaining string which held the sagging curtain from falling.

The string was cut and the curtain fell, completely hiding Little Sing Lu from his gaze, while it brought almost to her feet as it unrolled a most beautiful Russian doll, the most beautiful, Little Sing Lu thought, there could be in all China, all dry and clean, from where it had been hidden all the time, safe from storm and rain, in the thick folds of the stout leather curtain, where no one had suspected its presence.

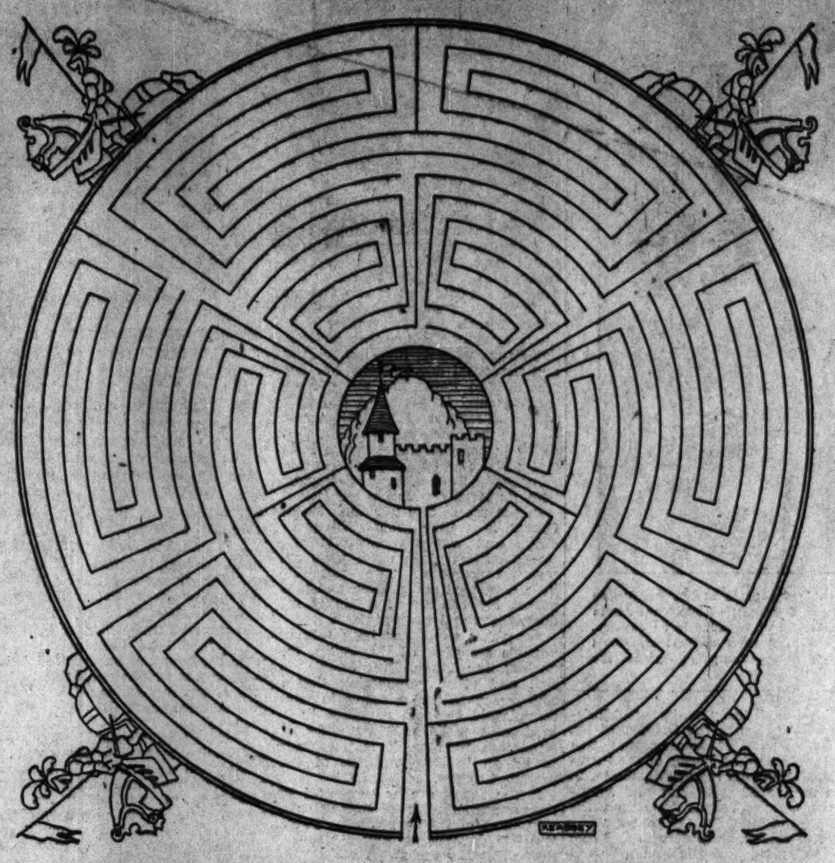
Ivan must have heard the gasp of wonder and delight, but he did not wait to see the expression of wonder and delight which irradiated Little Sing Lu's face, as she grasped the new treasure to her heart and tried to pull the heavy curtain aside to thank him. He was gone, to his work as horse boy for the archæologist's expedition.

It was not until some time later that she heard the full story. The Russian party had been in sore straits for food. Ivan had given his limited meal twice in succession to his younger sister, and when, later, he had told her what Little Sing Lu had done for him, she had given him her best doll, telling him to give it to Little Sing Lu as something which would surely repay her for her kindness. Their hurried departure had prevented Ivan doing this, and so he had hidden the doll in the curtain in the hope that she would find it—and later had sent the message by a chance acquaintance.

Ivan's family became prosperous in Peking, and they did not forget Little Sing Lu. So that today, if anyone should ask Little Sing Lu how much her education in Peking cost, she would be apt to look back many years and say soberly, "One breakfast of black bread and goat's milk."

[The End]

Maze Puzzle



A certain feudal baron in the twelfth century had four sons. Having a fine colt which he wished to present to one of them, he hit upon the following scheme to determine which son should receive the gift. He ordered the beautiful colt placed in the very center of a circular maze which he had built in the courtyard of his castle. He then told his four sons what he had done and took them all to the entrance to the maze, bidding them enter and seek the prize. The first to reach the colt was to become its owner.

The plan of the maze is drawn above, and an arrow marks the entrance. Starting at the arrow, how quickly can you trace the path of the winning brother and reach the very center of the maze?

The Mail Bag

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

I wish to tell you of the perfectly delightful time I have just had. My Sunday School teacher took several of us down to the Chinese section of the city. First we went to the municipal playground, where we found the young children of the district enjoying themselves as much as any Americans ever did. A number of students from one of the large art schools were sketching some of the houses and people.

Then one of the young Chinamen whom my teacher knew took us to visit a temple. On the way back to our car, our escort took us up to the club to which he belongs. This club is composed of four families, that is, of people whose last names are the same as the names of the four men who founded the club. Everyone who has one of those names for his last name belongs to the club, no matter how distant a relative he may be.

Then we got into our car and rode a few blocks to the Mexican quarter. Los Angeles was originally a Spanish city and was called La Ciudad de Nuestra Señora La Reina de Los Angeles, or City of Our Lady the Queen of the Angels. A typical early Mexican street has lately been restored and dedicated to the memory of early Los Angeles. On the eastern side of this street is the historic house in which General Stockton made his headquarters. This is now open to the public as a museum. All along the street are displays of pottery, various kinds of baskets, and shops containing articles of interest.

As we were hungry we stopped in front of a little stall where a Mexican woman was cooking a certain kind of food which had an enticing odor. We didn't know whether we should like to taste some of it or not so our teacher bought one portion for a sample. Each of us took a nibble at it and became quite enthusiastic over this new dish. The woman could not speak any English at all and I thoroughly enjoyed the chance to see if my high school Spanish could be understood by anyone not used to hearing it recited in a class from a mere textbook.

Our teacher generously offered to buy each of us a little piece of brightly colored pottery for a remembrance of our charming adventure. Mine was a lovely turquoise color and it lends a touch of color to my dresser.

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, although I have always been a constant reader of the Monitor. I am 16 years old and am a high junior in Manual Arts High School. Through the Mail Bag I have begun an active correspondence with five girls in different parts of the United States.

Lucille T.

[Thank you, Lucille. That was an interesting peep into other lives and other ways of living, wasn't it?—Ed.]

Cotham, Bristol, England

Dear Editor:

Herewith I inclose a letter and the stamps for it to be forwarded to Alfred J. of Calcutta. I should not have been able to do this if it had not been for the Mail Bag and its jolly baggers. I have the privilege of being an usher in the Sunday School of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Bristol.

I am 16 years of age and would enjoy corresponding with boys. I am fond of scouting, camping, hiking, etc. I should be very glad if you would put me in touch with someone with similar interests anywhere except England, or rather the British Isles. So here goes my first letter to the Mail Bag.

May many blessings descend upon your head! David J. A. S.

West Haven, Connecticut

Dear Editor:

I have been a diligent reader of the Monitor for the last three years and like it more all the time. I couldn't get along without it now.

All summer we have been vacationing at Oyster River, one of Connecticut's shore resorts. It is a lovely place and our cottage is only 14 feet from the water at high tide! As a rule the water is quite calm, but two weeks ago we had quite a storm, and you should have seen the waves! The tide came almost up to our doorstep and when the big waves broke against the stone walls, the spray would go as high as 14 feet in the air. To look all along the coastline and see these sprays was a thrilling sight, as you can imagine. But gradually the waves calmed down, and now we are having perfect days of sunshine and beautiful moonlight nights.

I am 19 years old and want to correspond with girls anywhere. My hobbies are music, nature reading, traveling, sports and a general interest in everything. Won't girls from Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, the Carolinas, Virginia and Georgia write to me? And how I would like to hear from girls on ranches out West!

Dear Editor, I want to thank you for forwarding the letters I send from time to time, and hoping I have not made my letter too long, I will close with the best wishes for the continued success of the Monitor. Ruth H. D.

Inglewood, California

Dear Editor:

I have written to the Mail Bag before, but as my letter was not printed I thought I would try again.

There are many interesting things to tell about the place where I live as it is near the Los Angeles Municipal Airport where quite a few famous fliers have landed, among them being Captain Hawks after his flight across the continent. The women's speed record was broken not long ago there and the airplanes went right over our house while doing it.

Hollywood, the famous movie center, is only a few miles from us and I have watched them take pictures quite often. Not long ago I saw a picture being taken with Richard Arlen in it, and everyone who was watching had to be very quiet while they were "shooting" it as it was a sound picture.

We also live near the Los Angeles harbor and when the navy has target practice it makes all our windows rattle.

I am interested in art and hope to become an illustrator and cover-designer and would like to hear from anyone also interested in art. I promise to answer any letters I receive right away.

With best wishes to all the Mail Baggers, Doris P.

Sydney, New South Wales, Australia

Dear Editor:

This is my second letter to the Mail Bag, but unfortunately we do not get all the Monitors, so I do not know whether my first was printed or not.

In one of the May issues of the Monitor you asked had many Mail Bag boys or girls seen an opossum? Well, I should like to mention the one that lives in a large Moreton Bay fig tree in our place. It is quite tame and will eat bread and sugar out of one's hand, but it will not let anyone catch it.

I am 18 years of age and a Tawny Owl to the Brownies, and I should be ever so pleased to correspond with any girl my own age who is interested in either Guiding or Brownie work.

Hoping you will kindly forward the inclosed letter, Agnes C.

Sunnyside, Pretoria, South Africa

Dear Editor:

For a long time I have wanted to write to the Mail Bag, but somehow have not done so. I go to the Girls' High School here. We have 18 tennis courts, three hockey fields and four netball fields. I only play tennis and netball.

My only pet is a cat, but we mean to get a dog, and my sister has a beautiful Persian cat. We used to have guinea pigs but we are so busy with school now that we have given them up.

Since I am learning French at school I should very much like to correspond with a girl of my age (13) in Switzerland (if possible in French). Ruth C.

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

June E. (18), Bravo, Mich.

Thora D. (16), Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.—Interested in literature and outdoor sports. Exchange stamps.

Mollie W. (16), West Worthing, Sussex, England.—Fond of reading, swimming and tennis.

Ethel O. (17), Everett, Mass.—Especially from California.

Mary Alice McB. (17), Evansville, Ind.—Especially from Spain, France, India and Japan.

Doris J., Tacoma, Wash.

Mildred N. (18), San Mateo, Calif.

Jean C. (over 30), West Kirby, Cheshire, England.

Evelyn M. (over 30), Cleveland, O.

Boys

Laurence L., Stoke Newington, England.

Hans W., Goldberg, Germany.—Interested in modern music and sports.

Kurt S., Goldberg, Germany.—Interested in modern literature and art.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

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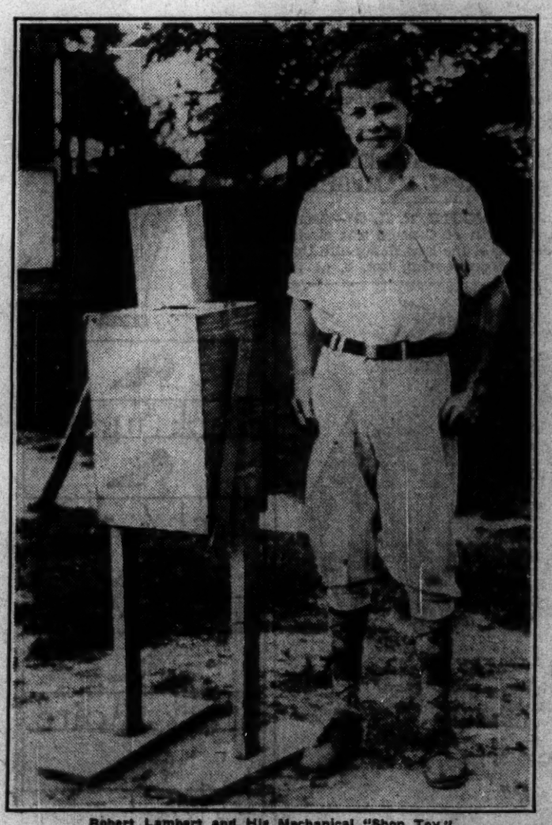

Robert Lambert and His Mechanical "Shop Toy."

Bobby and His Robot

ONE of the most alert juvenile citizens of Columbia, S. C., is Robert Lambert Jr., aged 13 years. Bobby's hobby is electricity and he has certainly made electricity "do things." In fact, he has become quite famous as a juvenile worker of electrical wonders.

Bobby has built a "robot," one of those mechanical men that does much that a human being does except breathe and eat (one a rather tiresome operation, and the other somewhat expensive). And he makes this "make-believe man" do his bidding in many remarkable ways.

Bobby has recently had his picture taken with his "man-made man" and has explained how he makes it operate. This is what he has to say of himself and his experiments in electricity:

"To operate the robot, I turn a dial which makes the circuit through the relay which draws the metal arm in. This touches the point and sends a current through the motor, and the robot's arm moves up and down and continues to do so until I tell it to stop. My voice vibrations cause the aluminum diaphragm to vibrate and momentarily break the circuit. Then the arm hops back, and the motor stops. The talking part is operated by speaking into the transmitter, the speech being reproduced through the speaker in the robot's body.

"I have an automatic fire alarm on my shop. It works by the expansion of a piece of metal when heated. The metal expands under heat, touches a contact, and rings a bell.

"In my shop I also have two dynamos, one makes 50 volts at 5 amperes, the other 12 volts at 15 amperes. I use them to charge batteries, run motors, burn lights, etc. I also have a large transformer that produces a heavy current, 2300 volts."

Bobby is now working on designs for a new motor which would burn a fuel, the formula of which is held by himself alone. He doesn't talk about this much because he is still experimenting with it.

He says the new fuel would be a substitute for gasoline and its success, he declares, depends upon the proper type of motor.

His robot is described by the young inventor as a "shop toy," meaning that it has no particular significance. It works on the sound vibration theory. A wooden arm, connected with a wooden body, rises at the touch of a dial and stops instantly at the sound of "stop," and incidentally upon "hearing" any other sound.

Surrounding the backyard of Bobby's home is a barbed wire fence charged with electricity.

A telephone system of his own construction connects his laboratory with the house and among the other more interesting furnishings of the shop is an electric chair of the owner's own making.

This is a picture of Bobby the youthful inventor. But he is a real boy for all that. He is studious at school, stands well in his classes, likes baseball and other amusements and recreations that the average boy likes.

But when he enters his studio he is very serious about his work and his experiments. He hopes as he grows older to develop more thoroughly his ability as an inventor. He thinks Edison is a wonderful man and he believes, too, that those who have brought electricity under such wonderful control are also among the greatest men in the world.

"When I grow up I hope to do something that will be really worth while," says this youthful electrician.

Current Events

President Hoover and the American Legion

THE blue and gold colors of the American Legion have for some days now been flying all over Boston and thousands of Legionnaires have been pouring into the city. Last Monday a great gathering filled the Boston Arena and listened to President Hoover as he reminded the Legionnaires of the lofty ideals embodied in the Legion's constitution.

In speaking of their war-time experience the President said:

"The millions who shared in that experience came home from it rededicated to the further service of their country. But great as was that service, performed under impulse of the high emotions of war, the service to the great ideals of peace is ofttimes even more difficult and ofttimes requires more sustained courage. It was, therefore, with deep sympathy that I witnessed the birth of the American Legion in France in 1919.

"At that memorable meeting you sensed this high purpose and expressed these lofty ideals of your peace-time service in the preamble to your constitution, which reads in part:

"'To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, state, and nation; to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom, and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness.'

"That, indeed, is the real preface to American citizenship.

"It is my purpose to speak upon some of these ideals and purposes, for idealism must be translated into cold realism of the day-to-day task of citizenship.

"At the moment you made that declaration, you sensed an imperative national need. You foresaw that the aftermath of war would be a period of change, a period of disturbed mind, of loosened moorings; a period when evil forces among men might lead to violence and crime; a period which demanded understanding and wise restraint if the basis of all society and all progress were to be maintained.

"You realized that liberty and freedom can be won on the battlefield, but they can be held only by ordered government in peace. You realized, in fact, that without ordered government the very sacrifices which you had made, the fruition of your high hopes, your endurance, your courage, might come to naught. . . .

"Among these ideals was: 'To promote peace and good will upon earth.' Those indeed were courageous and constructive words at the moment when the guns had barely been silenced and the fires of hate were still burning fiercely. They were the words of brave men, of the soldiers from the trenches, men who respected a courageous enemy, who in clear vision saw that the future hope of the world lay in good will, not in hate. It was the real feeling of men who had fought and who knew the dreadfulness of war.

"In that statement you gave no glorification to war. It was a pledge to peace based upon freedom and justice, and without this civilization itself must fail. It was a statement neither of pacifism nor militarism.

"Real peace in the world requires something more than the documents which we sign to terminate wars. Peace requires unremitting, courageous campaigns, laid with strategy and carried on successfully on a hundred fronts and sustained in the spirit and from the hearts of every individual in every town and village of our country."

The Eleventh Assembly of the League

The last session of the Eleventh Assembly of the League of Nations took place on Oct. 4, so that it is now possible to take a bird's-eye view of the work accomplished.

As a recent article in the Monitor pointed out, this year's Assembly was faced by two great problems. The first of these was the economic question which faces not only Europe but the whole world. What can be done to improve production, and distribution and to relieve poverty and unemployment in those countries which are suffering from these distresses?

This year's Assembly was particularly interested in a practical plan presented by eight states of eastern Europe, who had already come to an agreement on the subject, to demand European preference for European goods. This would mean a sort of trade alliance between European countries and is welcomed by many of the European nations of the League, though other League members, like Canada and Australia, naturally feel otherwise, since they would be excluded from the alliance.

The second great problem facing the Assembly was in connection with the Versailles treaties, which were signed after the World War and are responsible for many of the geographical divisions in the Europe of today. One group of nations in Europe is satisfied with the treaty settlement, another group is not, and the rift between the two seems constantly to be widening.

If little of practical value was done by the Eleventh Assembly to heal this situation, at least there was enough frank speaking from discontented minorities to assure the League that it must exert itself to the utmost to redress their grievances.

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Christian Science Monitor, 10-9-30

THE HOME FORUM

Dogs Pro and Contra

AT PRESENT I have no dog. The fact is that I never have had one.

Friends of mine, well equipped with dogs and inclined to wonder at my doglessness, have hinted more than once in the past that they would be glad to give me a collie, a dachshund, an airedale, or some such quadruped, merely to provide him with what they have been pleased to prognosticate as a "happy home." I have thanked them for their intended generosity and for their high opinion of my character, and I have declined.

Dislike of dogs in general has not been one of my reasons, for I have no such dislike. Dogs are too much like human beings to be disposed of in a single curt statement to the effect that one approves of them or does not approve. We may perhaps refer to snakes or oysters in that offhand way, but dogs are more intricate. They may be roughly classed, I find, in two great categories; first, there are the dogs that one likes; second, there are other dogs. Now if some kind friend of mine had happened to present me with one of these "other dogs"—binding me forever, of course, by his generosity, not to sell that dog or to give him away or to lose him irretrievably in the woods—it is clear that I should have found myself at once in a difficult social situation.

Even if there had been no friend involved, but just the dog and I, that would have been a social situation. Whenever a dog comes into one's room society appears. With a cat, now, it is different. A cat may be sitting at one's feet before the fire, or may be actually in one's lap, yet both the cat and the human being are alone, pursuing each his own train of thought and revery. Bring in a dog, and the solitude is broken. He may be as quiet as the cat, but his thought and revery clings to his master's. His eye often meets one's own, and his ears lift as the cat's seldom do at the sound of the human voice. The fact is that dog and man overlap. The dog knows how the man feels and thinks, and this is all he cares about. The cat may know, but she does not care.

One has heard dogs praised for their devotion to mankind, for their obvious belief that their masters can do no wrong. This is, indeed, a beautiful trait in them, but I wonder why so little has been said of the effect it must have upon us. Is it good for one to have a creature always about who looks up to him with unquestioning adoration, quite regardless of what he may say or do? I shall not attempt to say what effect this might have on other men, but I doubt whether it would be good for me. I do not choose my human friends with the idea that they shall approve of me at every turn, nor do I think that I am fondest of those who tend to do so. A dog's affection is deep and warm and true; one loves the look of it in his eyes; one honors him for it; yet perhaps one should try to do without it. If that beautiful loyalty of his may be said to have any fault, it is somewhat lacking in discrimination. I do not so much refer to the interesting fact that a dog will learn to love almost any man, as to the fact that he will love the same man equally, so far as we can see, under any circumstances and in any of that man's moods. This is often touching beyond the power of words, and when I think how greatly many people need such support and fidelity I have no heart to find fault with it; I only say that the time has not arrived when I need it more than I do criticism, restraint, occasional severity. A dog does not hold one up to one's best efforts. He is inclined to like one perhaps even a little better when one is lazy and shiftless than when one is alert. He is a rambler, and he entices to rambling. If I had a dog at this moment lying on the hearth rug beside my desk, I should probably say to him: "Towser, it is well known to you that there is already a sufficient supply of essays in the world, and that the essays about dogs are beyond computation in number. On the other hand, you are aware that there are never enough October days to suit you and me. What would you say, now, to a long walk down by the river where there is such a host of purple asters for me and such a tangle of admirable rabbit-tracks for you?" Before I had finished the question he would be clawing at the door.

A good dog, even though he regards his master with eyes of worship, cannot be expected to understand, or wholly to sympathize with, sedentary pursuits. A cat is naturally sedentary, and if her talents were not otherwise engaged she would no doubt make a great reader. Cats, furthermore, are at least indifferent to music, but a great many dogs actively, sometimes vociferously, dislike it. (Not all of them by any means, for I am acquainted with a majestic airedale who spends all his days in a music school, apparently quite contented, and who shows a nice discernment in taste. He pricks up his ears and looks unusually intelligent whenever he hears a strain of Bach, but anything later than Chopin puts him to sleep.) I do not know just how I could hit it off with a dog who would be definitely unhappy whenever I wanted to play the piano or who would be forever suggesting a walk just when I wanted to read. In spite of the best intentions on both sides, strained relations would certainly arise between us before the first month was out.

I know about this because although I have no dog of my own I have at any rate the use of a dog whenever I want it and sometimes when I do not. A dog of the unintellectual and unmusical kind, good looking and well behaved enough but without an idea in his handsome head, often graces my hearth rug during his master's frequent absences from town. Although he has arrived at the canine equivalent of sixty human years, he still has the eager vitality of a boy and a boy's faith in human nature. He has faith in me, after many disappointments. When he first comes into the room he is so glad to see me that he can express himself only by bounding up and down like a rubber ball on all four legs at once and then bobbing back and forth like a rocking horse. When I see this exhibition, which is manifestly sincere, I say to myself that surely we shall have a good day together this time; but, unfortunately, it is just the same conviction on his part that he is struggling to express. I mean that we shall sit quietly and get some work accomplished; he means that we shall rush up and down through the landscape and have some fun. For ten minutes he lies curled at my feet, not saying much of anything and not even making much noise, except for a yawn at the end of every thirty seconds. Then he gets up and begins to pace the room, muttering. I tell him to lie down, but he pretends not to understand the English language. Next I make signs for silence and recumbency, but he will not comprehend these either. I return to my book and he to his pacing. Finally he stalks toward the door with an injured expression clearly intended to imply that he had not thought it of me, and saying "Well, I've had about enough of this. Kindly let me out." I do so, hoping that he will not soon return. But yet he does, perhaps within twenty-four hours, bounding up and down to show that if he has ever thought or said anything unkind about me he takes it all back. He sees, now, that he was too hasty, that I am after all the sort of man who takes walks and throws sticks and tousels ears. So we begin again. But there is no use. We are incompatible.

If that dog's master should begin making overtures to me about ensconcing him permanently before my fire I think I should withstand his kind intentions. I should point out to him that a dog's affections, when they have taken deep root, ought not to be transplanted. I should say: "Let me have the use of your dog whenever you feel inclined; but you keep him. I should not feel justified in taking him from you."

And yet sometimes I allow myself to imagine a dog that could be happy for hours at a stretch by my uneventful fireside—a meditative dog, that a man would converse with on serious topics. When I had finished my work for the evening and had drawn my large chair to the fire he would rest his muzzle on my knee, saying nothing, not needing to speak a word. And even if he thought more favorably and fondly of me than the facts, exactly scrutinized, might warrant, perhaps I could stand that after all. For it may be that before long I shall have had about all the criticism and restraint and occasional severity from my human friends that one man can be reasonably expected to absorb and profit by. When that time comes, it will be wonderfully restful to sink back upon the affection of a noble dog who will be fond and proud of me, not because my conduct is so exemplary, my opinions so just, or my knowledge so deep and accurate, but simply because I am I, his master, his world.

Sometimes I think that before long I would better have a dog. O. S.

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Caudebec, Normandy. From an Etching by Thomas Friedensen.

MR. THOMAS FRIEDENSEN has succeeded admirably in his etching of Caudebec, capturing the charm of this quaint town, long famous for its old buildings, but more especially for its beautiful church with a bell tower over three hundred feet high.

Built like so many others in Europe on every inch of the ground alongside the waterways, the task of presenting clearly the conglomeration of buildings was no easy one. But Friedensen is an artist of long experience and he rather glories in such problems of perspective. The result has been an etching rich and not at all unrestful, despite the wealth of detail characteristic of this artist's work.

Shadows always play an important part in a well-balanced picture; they serve by contrast to accentuate the presentment of light. But, more important still, they give a more lasting appeal to a composition by the device of inducing a quiet, unconscious speculation. The above etching well sets this forth.

Evening

The light passes
from ridge to ridge,
from flower to flower—
the hypaticas, wide-spread
under the light
grow faint—
the petals reach inward,
the blue tips bend
toward the bluer heart
and the flowers are lost.

The cornel-buds are still white,
but shadows dart
from the cornel-roots—
black creeps from root to root,
each leaf
cuts another leaf on the grass,
shadow seeks shadow,
then both leaf
and leaf-shadow are lost.

—"H. D." Collected Poems.

On Reading Cicero

What we need to do in reading Cicero is first to comprehend the rich endowment of the man: the vast human sympathy that brought him into immediate contact with his audiences, be they ever so diverse, the celerity of his thought, the constructive power of his imagination, the close correspondence between his delicate sense of rhythm and sound, and his copious vocabulary, and above all his very sensitive response to the issues of right and justice. Then we must bear in mind the breadth of his studies in philosophy, dramatic literature, history, law.... Finally, we must picture to ourselves in each case the nature of his audience, the issue at stake, and the intensity of its appeal to him. When we have done this we shall feel, if we have the gift of insight, and even if we cannot analyze it, the consummate art of Cicero's Latin prose. To attempt to express the secret of it in statistics of tropes and meters is to miss it wholly.—TENNEY FRANK, in "Life and Literature in the Roman Republic."

A Penny to Spend

Fortunately, we live in an age of revolution. Long practice has enabled us to see the face of earth change under our eyes, and to hear the voice of a friend over a few hundred kilometers, without undue emotion. Only the other day, a lecturer, reminiscent for a few seconds, as all our favorite lecturers are, said: "I knew the first bicycles; I have seen the horse age pass into that of the motor; I have seen railways develop and ocean greyhounds built in the very yards where my forbears hammered their wooden ships. I have watched the telephone blot out space, and the wireless bring the voice that we love across half a world. Now men have harnessed the wings of the air to their chariots."

Yet, even if these things failed, if the great wings were folded and the waves of air dispersed, and if the hazardous journey from York to London were the crowning adventure of a man's whole career, there would still remain one impregnable rock against which time and space would shock in vain.

Such a rock gave us pause this morning! To be sure, it wore the aspect of a small fat boy, but none the less from his stout person and our own maturer lines the invaders retreated, baffled. For he stood with nose flattened on the sweet-shop window, and he had a penny to spend. It certainly was a penny, because every second or so he opened his fist to gaze at it, and we, unashamed, gazed over his shoulder. A penny to spend! The wealth of the Indies is all very well; but for sheer practical capital, the most brilliant statistician on the Exchange would find it hard to better the round hard coin, already satisfactorily moist and warm, which in an instant unlocks for us the doors of a dozen enchanting possibilities.

A penny to spend! We compared mentally the attractions of toffee balls and candy sticks ("we" advisedly, because, after one comprehensive glance, the small boy had accepted us as an ally, and we, ensconced upon that rock, were six years old again, and fat and round, a little given to breathiness in great moments of decision!) Toffee balls ran seven to the penny, but on the other hand a candy stick was more resistant between the teeth. The rival merits of bull's-eyes and chocolate cream occupied the stage for a little while. The taste and smell of bull's-eyes remained long after the striped three-cornered slabs had disappeared—grave consideration! Yet, suppose the cream within those chocolate bars should be pink! We licked our lips and turned the penny over in our palm. In one corner of the window large bags of popcorn bulged to dangerpoint, and sugar mice peered out inquiringly. Popcorn would strain one's trouser pockets to the heart's content; moreover, when the bottom of the bag went through, as it unfailingly would, a sweet deposit would work its way into the very seams and texture of our nether garments, so that a wet finger pressed thereon would find a certain luscious aftermath for many days. Popcorn or sugar mice? Judicious licking preserved the figure of the latter for an indefinite period.

At this juncture the ice-cream cart came along, and we followed it reflectively. There was simply no drawback to an ice—as such. If only it were a less brief affair! One had to be so quick—half measures spelt disaster. The same applied in a degree to bananas and oranges, at which we glanced in passing. We lost the ice-cream man at the florist's corner. A rose, now, tastefully pulled through the buttonhole, would give its wearer a distinct cachet. The drawback lay in the fact that one's big sister would unfailingly ask leave to borrow it, and we knew her uncertainty in the matter of returns. Yet she looked very impressive, now that she was a fully launched apprentice, and to see her set off with one's own rose pinned to her jacket gave one a curious little flutter in the throat. It should be the rose!

"You needn't buy that for your sister," says the florist good-humoredly; "she had a raise today, she told me, and she's bought you one each all round. You'll see, when you get home."

Oh glorious day, oh golden hours! A rise and roses, a rise and roses! We chanted the measure euphoniously as, with sudden and lamblike skips in the air, we bore down upon Woolworth's. Even the commissionaire, whose chief duty consisted in turning away ardent but insolvent loiterers of tender years, was overborne by our conscious joy and wealth; for he passed us without the customary demand to see our resources, which made the grown-ups call him "The Pieman."

What a pity that father had forbidden the purchase of a razor blade! We should have to shave some day, we supposed, and a blade in hand was not a bad thing. Anyway, these cost three-pence, so that settled it for the moment; and perhaps, by the time we were able to deal in three-pences, the paternal veto would be withdrawn. We passed on, blew surreptitiously on several trumpets, softly rattled a drum or two, and squeezed a whole family of rubber dolls that emitted a birdlike note from the center of their anatomy. We hovered for long about the goldfish stall, but funds would not permit both bowl and fish. What to do, kept us standing first on one foot then on the other for ten minutes. To carry home an empty bowl was a hollow pleasure, while to purvey a goldfish in our sun-hat had obvious disadvantages.

Suddenly we found it—that treasure we had so long hunted. It was blunt and solid, chisel-shaped, weighty.

"Is this," we asked the lovely lady who smiled at us over the counter, "is this a thing for getting stones out of horses' hoofs?"

Who shall define the limits of a penny? We had tasted through this one coin bull's-eyes and toffee balls, popcorn and sugar mice, oranges and ice cream. We had sent big sister to her business decked like a June garden, we had solved the problem of the razor blade. And here, actually within our grasp, was that which would insure the hoof ease of an entire stable, were it ever our good fortune to enter one.

In Coin of the Realm

The poplars are minting their leaves into gold,
And giving good coin for the wind to pay
Whatever is owing the autumn's old
Arrears of a debt from the summer's away.

For the autumn has lavishly squandered the hoard
The summer had saved when her season was gone.
The wealth she might well have thriftily stored
October, November, have secretly won.

For see, like an empress the autumn stands
In a gown of blue haze worth a treasure untold;
It is hung with the spangles the wind demands,—
For a pledge the poplars are minting their gold.

And how will it be, when their bright coins are spent,
And their courier fares on with no wealth in his bag?
The queen will surrender the gown summer lent,
Perhaps hang its deep blue to some mountain crag.

Gray winter will come, and no debtor is he
To summer for curtains of blue haze and gold;
He locks them away in his drifts carefully,
And wears his own homespun of ice-crystals cold.

The poplars are minting—their gold almost spent,
Still paying and paying what summer has lent.

MARGARET TROILI CAMPBELL.

Himalayan Flora

When the clouds would break what gardens we found ourselves in! At one rift in the clouds I counted seven ranges of mountains covered with giant rhododendron trees in bloom—carmine, purple, mauve, white. The mountains were on fire with them. . . .

The radiant blossoms of these rhododendrons matched the grandeur of the mother trees. Often as I rode on pony back quietly in the wooded path through this forest of beauty where the only sound was the tread of our mountain ponies and the occasional call of a lover bird to his sweetheart, I would reach up and pluck a flower from one of the low branches. The rhododendron blossoms grow in clusters. I plucked one day a cluster of pink ones. It was so big and heavy that I carried it with difficulty. It was a whole centerpiece in itself. It was made up of many bell-like flowers. I counted them. There were twenty-six on one stem, and each pink bell was the size of a tiger lily! . . .

Every tree of every genus was trying its utmost to stretch up to match the grandeur of the mountains. The rhododendron arborium was easily the king of the forest. The rhododendron barbartum had a beautiful bark of soft purple which gave an unusual effect as one looked through the forest about him. On the floor of this garden were soft little bamboo shoots about a foot high. . . . When we were down in the valleys that were only six or seven thousand feet above sea level we would pass fields of rare beauty. Often they would be covered with both white and yellow calla lilies. By the side of the mountain paths these lilies would open their hearts to us and tell us how hungry they were up in these lonely mountain valleys for human admiration. Then lilies of the valley, and dogwood, and barberry, and verbineum, hydrangea, white rose, magnolia of many varieties, holly, wild mango and a lotus tree whose blossoms were mountain cousins to the "flamboyant," which is one of the most colorful bits of colorful India.

The barks of the trees fascinated me. If I could but have taken a picture in color, it would have been a revelation. It was not always the bark alone, though that was a challenging study, but the lavish variety of parasites, the most lovely of which were the incomparable orchids. At times no bark was visible at all. They were so completely covered by lichens, and these of rainbow colorings. They were gray, pure white, sea green, olive green, rust color, orange, gold, pink, and black—and all decided colors. It was a ravishing picture. Had there been no flowers at all, the barks would still have made it a gay garden.—WELTHY HONSINGER FISHER, in "The Top of the World."

The Grass of Parnassus

Climb the Cotswolds in late September and come to one of those rare bogs, lying where the fuller's earth beds outcrop. There you will find the Grass of Parnassus.

Surely no flower of all the earth poises its lustrous silvern cup so joyously toward the sun. Imagine a golden buttercup transmuted to platinum, having its petals fretted with emerald veins. That flower, held by the most dainty of green cups, guards a seed—some more exquisitely formed than any palace of Kubla Khan. Consider, too, the color-play on that fair box. In the half-opened bud it is a pearl, flushed with the pink of the morning sky and beset with five stamens of ivory bent over it; in full bloom, the dome blushes deeply in Tyrian purple whilst the stamens retire as they beckon forward platoons of fine filaments, each waving golden clubs; and when the fair petals fall, the ripening seedbox solitarily reflects in lustrous splendor on its many faces all the half-caught lights of a crimson velvet.

And this six-inch flower grows secure, high on the dark tussocks of deep turf, amid the still waters of the high-hill bog. Here its courtiers are the eight-foot marsh thistle, the hoary sedge, water-avens, and the insectivorous butterwort. Who could have given it such a beauteous name as the Grass of Parnassus?

The Israel of God

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THOSE who read the dramatic story of the early life of Jacob cannot fail to note the object lesson it presents to the world of education and of business. Through self-inflicted suffering Jacob had to learn that no real benefit can be procured except through recognition of and obedience to God's law, which keeps the motives and methods of mankind in line with divine Principle, divine Love. Cunning, deceit, a wrong use of opportunities are so many boomerangs which come back to the one who uses them; hence the intelligence which is Love's reflection discards such weapons, and relies solely for its success on God's unchanging and wise government.

So long as men regard themselves as material and under the law of mortal belief, called heredity, limitation, sin, disease, and death, they will continue to seek for happiness in materiality, instead of in Spirit. To think that one can gain success, happiness, or any good thing whatsoever, by defrauding or even belittling one's fellow man, reveals ignorance of Truth.

"Ye must be born again," said Jesus to Nicodemus on that memorable occasion when the latter sought instruction from the most spiritual and successful of all teachers and practitioners. "That which is born of the flesh is flesh; and that which is born of the Spirit is spirit." Jacob learned through suffering, the fruit of disobedience; but Jesus learned through obedience that man's only real and genuine selfhood is spiritual, perfect, complete.

The supplanter, which is the meaning of the name Jacob, is the selfish personal sense which, as "the nature of the individual," Mrs. Eddy says, "will always be found arguing for itself,—its habits, tastes, and indulgences" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 119). And she adds, "This material nature strives to tip the beam against the spiritual nature." Why should mortals be educated and trained along the lines of this false, material, unreal sense? Education, says a great classical scholar, denotes in its original significance or etymology "spiritual feeding." Not until he saw the great crop of fear that he had sown in his efforts to grow rich and successful materially did Jacob realize how far he had removed his mistaken sense of self and satisfaction from divine Love, from God's government and protecting care.

When, having to face his brother, Esau, Jacob perceived the necessity of casting out this accumulation of fear from his consciousness, this could be done only as he saw himself as well as his brother as reflecting God. But in order to gain this spiritual perception and divine control the old motives had to be cast out. Jacob had, however, come to the point in his experience where he was willing to clear his vision by purifying his motives and desires. This opened his eyes and enabled him to see his brother as God's reflection. He was then no longer governed by the motive to supplant, but by God, and his name was changed to Israel, the true significance of which is "prevailer with God."

What years of servitude to materialism, ignorance, fear, and their concomitant suffering, are daily being changed to a state of freedom and intelligent trust by the spiritual education given by Christian Science through its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. Its literature, Bible Lessons, church services, periodicals, practitioners, lecturers, and teachers—all of these its Discoverer and Founder labored patiently and unselfishly to establish and perpetuate as a dispensation of Truth and Love to mankind!

No longer need the struggle for freedom be protracted and painful through ignorance or lack of opportunity. The healing practice of Christian Science is freeing men and women all over the world from the would-be supplanter, the false material sense of themselves, by revealing the ever available, practical, divine idea of man's sonship with ever present divine Love. "God and heaven, or Life, are present," Mrs. Eddy says in "Unity of Good" (p. 37); and in the same paragraph she adds, "They are now and here; and a change in human consciousness, from sin to holiness, would reveal this wonder of being."

Through the revelation and daily demonstration of God as the Father and Mind of man, mortals are throwing off the yoke of bondage to false motives, unhappiness, discouragement, failure, and are entering upon their birthright of freedom and blessedness as the sons and daughters, the Israel, of God.

The Boat Builder

Talk of the art of book and picture making! There is an old fellow I met in this village who will take the ruins of a small forest, take pine boles, metal, cordage, and canvas, and without plans, but from the ideal in his eye, build you the kind of lithe and dainty schooner that, with the cadences of her sheer and moulding, and the soaring of her masts, would keep you by her side all day in harbour; build you the kind of girded, braced, and immaculate vessel, sound at every point, tuned and sweet to a precision that in a violin would make a musician flush with inspiration, a ship to ride, lissom and light, the uplifted western ocean, and to resist the violence of vaulting seas and the drive of hurricane. She will ride out of the storm afterwards, none to applaud her, over the mobile hills traveling express, the rags of her sails triumphant pennants in the gale, the beaten seas pouring from her deck. . . .

I have heard visitors to this village, leisured and cultured folk, whose own . . . abilities amount to no more than the arranging of some decorative art in strata of merit, talk down to the old fellow who can think out a vessel like that after supper, and go out after breakfast to direct the laying of her keel—talk down to him, kindly enough, of course, and smilingly, as a "working man."—H. M. TOMLINSON, in "Old Junk."

Harp in the Rigging

There is a harp set above us
In the wind between our moving masts:
The north wind
Flies into it silver-fingered,
The west wind sweeps
Over and over it sounding deep-toned bells:
The stars
Look down and brush it with their gold eyelashes
Our harp is never silent.

—HAMISH MACLAREN, in "Sailor with Banjo."

Painter of the Past

As a boy Abbey had been a great reader, and it was a habit he never got over. Goldsmith and eighteenth-century life especially fascinated him. He had come to be called the "stage-coachman" at Harper's because "he had developed a faculty for picturing old taverns at that exciting moment when horses are being changed, and the driver, in a bell-crowned white hat and wonderful waistcoat, tosses his lines to a fellow in tight haircut and still tighter breeches, and a woman in big hoops gets out of the stage with many bandboxes and a bird-cage. . . .

His first big commission, however, came in 1878, when he was asked to illustrate the poems of Robert Herrick for both magazine and book publication. He was glad to accept, but realized his own limitations. He had been steadily at his desk for seven years, and this book demanded first-hand knowledge of the scenes. And so it was decided to send the artist abroad, on an extended leave of absence. It was really a farewell to the office, though none knew it at the time. . . .

About twelve miles from Stratford, in an out-of-the-way nook, lies the English village of Broadway. Here the artists paused delighted, after having visited Stratford, as is the religious duty of all Americans. . . .

There was a tumble-down house in the village, known as "The Priory," dating back to 1563, which the two Americans had no sooner glimpsed than they exclaimed, "The very thing!" They obtained possession of the place for a ridiculously small sum per year, and here they set up their easels jointly. On bright mornings they would sally forth to conquer; while on evenings or rainy days they would sketch tranquilly at home, study, criticize, or . . . dream dreams in keeping with their peaceful surroundings.

And the result? It is seen in the beautiful Herrick which bears Abbey's name; in the "Old Songs," and the edition of Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer," of a half-dozen years later; yes, and in the atmosphere of a great deal of the artist's succeeding work.—J. WALKER MCSPADDEN, in "Famous Painters of America."

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STEEL BREAKS THROUGH ITS NOVEMBER LOW

Trading on Stock Exchange Large in Volume as Prices Decline

NEW YORK (AP)—The most serious financial casualty among members of the New York Stock Exchange in recent years loosened a fresh flood of liquidation in today's stock market.

Although supporting orders appeared in some volume during the early hours of the session, efforts to maintain recent resistance points were soon abandoned, foreshadowing the announcement of the suspension of Prince & Whitely, which was made from the rostrum of the exchange shortly after noon.

The market closed heavy today, after absorbing the largest volume of selling since June.

Important stocks were depressed 4 to more than 10 points, but rebounded about 1 to 4 from the bottom in the late trading.

American Telephone and U. S. Steel dropped about 5 points, going below their bottom levels of last November. Allied Chemical dropped 10 and Westinghouse 8 before rallying.

Total sales aggregated 4,750,000 shares.

Losses of three points to more than 10 were numerous. The stocks with which Prince & Whitely were identified, such as National Dairy and Kelvinator, were well taken in the main, declining only about two points. Young Spring & Wire, however, tumbled 12 points. Such stocks as General Electric, Bethlehem Steel and American Can sold off three points or so.

Shares losing 5 to nearly 10 points included Westinghouse Electric, Johns-Manville, American Water Works, Canadian Pacific, Gillette, Columbian Carbon and Allied Chemical.

The market showed mild rallying tendencies soon after 1 o'clock, and the flow of selling orders slackened.

While the actual losses in connection with the Prince & Whitely failure may be negligible, the fact that a firm which has been a member of the stock exchange for half a century could not meet its engagements was naturally highly unsettling. The firm's attorneys, however, announced that a reorganization was in progress, and that creditors may be paid in full.

The day's business news was meager, and not of a character to influence the market, although there was probably some further disappointed selling caused by yesterday's uncheerful steel trade reviews.

Money was a little tighter, with the longer maturities of time loans a fraction higher. Call loans held at 2 per cent. Bankers stated that tighter money at this period may be regarded as favorable, indicating increasing commercial activity and use of funds.

Bond Market Steadier

The bond market, which has suffered a severe setback this week through extensive liquidation of foreign and industrial issues, was slightly steadier today.

There was less activity in the foreign department, where the daily losses of Latin American issues during the first part of the week have read like the movement of shares. Brazilian bonds remained under pressure, and losses were registered in points to carry some government, state and municipal issues to new lows for the year, but declines in bonds of neighboring countries were moderate on a small turnover.

The domestic section was steady. First-grade railroad and utility bonds of legal rank or slightly under showed little change either way. Second-grade rails continued downward. Bonds whose movement has been adversely affected by South American disturbances, such as American & Foreign Power, Anglo-Chilean Nitrate 7s, International Telephone 4½s and 5s, and American I. G. Chemical 5½s were in supply a point or more below their previous final prices.

Price movement in the industrial section narrowed. The liquidation in this group during the last two weeks has brought drastic declines. U. S. Rubber 5s suffered a sharp break. Sugar bonds moved upward in response to reports that Cuba will restrict its exports during the coming year.

Municipal issues constituted the new offerings. The largest were City of Passaic, $2,940,000 4¼s and $1,000,000 Dallas County 4¾s.

TRY TO STABILIZE COTTON OUTPUT

NEW ORLEANS—It is understood that local cotton exchange officials have agreed to meet with officers of cotton cooperative associations and Federal Farm Board officials here Monday to discuss the decline in the price of cotton. The purpose of the meeting is said to be to bring about cooperation and to stabilize the industry.

NEW YORK—In a telegram addressed to Philip B. Weld, president of the New York Cotton Exchange; R. C. Dickerson, vice-president of American Cotton Shippers' Association, extends an invitation to the cotton exchange to have its representatives attend a conference at New Orleans on Monday to confer on the cotton situation.

The telegram read, in part: "Owing to the continued decline and demoralization of the cotton market, this association has been requested to call a general meeting of the cotton trade to help the situation. We are assured of the presence of Mr. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce. Mr. Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board; Mr. Williams, cotton member of the board, and probably Eugene Meyer, governor of the Federal Reserve Board.

"The meeting will be called at 10:30 a. m., Monday, Oct. 13, at the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans. We urge that your exchange send at least two representing members to this meeting."

BANK OF FRANCE

PARIS—The principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs, 000 omitted) compare as follows:

	Oct. 3	Sept. 26
Gold	49,100	48,431,000
Slight balances abroad	6,561	6,566,000
Neg bills bght abroad	19,005	19,002,000
Com'l bills, France	5,008	6,184,000
Adv agst securities	2,946	2,796,000
Neg bonds of a f	5,304	5,304,000
Circulation	74,515	73,053,000
Total Credit cur accts	17,439	19,288,000
Treasury	3,910	4,288,000
Sinking fund	6,680	6,219,000
Private	7,075	8,270,000
Total sight liabilities	91,985	92,341,000
Ratio	53.40%	52.45%
Bank rate	3½%	3½%

THURSDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Oct. 9	Oct. 8
43¼	12		Abitibi	400	13	11	11	12
31⅝	20½	1.60	Adams Ex	1200	23¾	22½	22½	23¾
94	85¼	5	Adams Ex pf	100	90	90	90	93½
33	23	2	Adams Mill	100	25½	25½	25½	
34⅜	20¼	1½	Addressograph	200	33	33	33	
23½	8		Adv-Rumely	200	9	8	8	8¼
47¼	18⅞		Adv-Ru pf	300	19¼	18	18	18
156⅝	98	3†	Air Reduc	2400	105	98	99½	104½
30	10¼	1¼	Airway El	200	11	10¾	10¾	
9½	4½		Alaska Jun	1500	6	5½	6	6½
35⅛	16⅛		Alleghany	3830	17⅛	16¼	16¼	17⅝
69¾	47½	3½	Allen pt xl	100	57	57	57	
68	40	3	Allis-Chal	700	43¾	40	41	45
243	205¼	6‡	Allied Chem	3900	211	202¼	207	213
42¾	23	2	Al Port Cem	200	32	32	32	
31½	18	2	Amerada	300	33⅝	32½	32½	33½
10¾	2		Am Ag Ch	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
41¼	22		Am Ag Ch pf	500	35½	34	34	37
97¾	61	2	Am Bk Note	400	68	65½	65½	68
58½	22¼		Am Bosch	500	27	26½	26½	28
84¾	39½	2.40	Am Brake	900	40	39	39	40
130	110	7	Am Brake pf	110	123¼	123½	123½	
34¾	8¾		Am Br Bow	2400	13½	12¾	13¾	13½
84	60½	7	Am Br Bv pf	30	69½	69½	69¼	70½
156½	108¼	4†	Am Can	38900	118	113¼	113½	118¼
150½	140¼		AmCan pf	400	149¾	148¾	149½	150½
82½	41	2	Am Car & F	1200	44	41	41	43¼
116	85	7	AmCar pf	200	85	85	85	
60½	39		Am Chain	400	46	43¼	43½	48
101	75¾	7	Am Chain pf	100	98	98	98	
81¼	36¾	2†	Am Chicle	2300	45½	39¼	39¾	41
33	9¼		Am Com Alc	200	14½	13	13	13
59½	32		Am European	200	33	32	32	33½
101¾	41		Am & FPw	31900	68¼	61	62¾	68½
101	95	6	Am & FP 6	510	98	96½	96½	99½
112½	101	7	Am & FP 7	100	101½	101	101	105½
160¾	88		Am & FP 2pf	200	87	87	87	89
33⅝	8¼	2	Am Hawaii	1200	10¼	9½	9⅝	10
7	3¼		Am Hide	100				
41⅞	39	3†	Am Ice	700	30¼	30	30	30¼
58⅜	27⅝	2‡	Am Int Corp	9400	29¼	27⅝	27⅝	29
25	10		Am La Pr pf	100	10	10	10	
105	31½	4	Am Loco	200	34⅞	31½	31½	34¾
14½	3½		Am Mach & Met	300	5	3½	3½	3½
61½	20	1½	Am Metals	1300	21½	20	21½	21¼
80¼	48½		Am News	50	50	50	50	
119⅜	66⅝	1†	Am Pw&Lt	2000	67	66⅜	67	69¾
107	69	6	Am P & L 6	200	108½	105½	105½	
80½	50	5	Am P&L pf st	400	82¾	82¾	82¾	
38¾	20	1½	Am Radiat	21900	21¾	20¾	21¼	21¾
143	126¼	7	Am Radiat pf	50	146	146	146	143
37	11		Am Renub	300	12¾	11	12¾	13½
100⅛	39¾	2‡	Am Roll Mill	7500	41½	39¾	39¾	41½
67¾	52½	5	Am Saf Raz	300	60	60	60	61
26¼	7¼	2	Am Seating	100	7½	7¼	7¼	7½
3⅜	1⅛		Am Shipb	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
54½	40	5	Am Shin Blg	10	41	41	41	40
103⅜	100⅛	6	Am Smelt 2pf	200	101¼	101¼	101½	101½
79½	51	4	Am Smelt	9400	85½	83½	83½	85
141	133½	7	Am Smelt pf	100	138½	138½	138½	138½
22½	3¾		Am Solvents	300	14¾	13⅞	13⅞	14¾
53½	29½	3	Am St Fnd	800	34⅜	32¾	33¼	41⅜
85¼	47½	2‡	Am Stores	200	62	62	62	67½
69⅞	40	5	Am Sugar	300	45¾	44	44½	43½
110	100¾	7	Am Sugar pf	100	98½	98½	98½	
27½	16	5	Am Tob B	1800	19	18	18	20¼
27¼	19¼	9	Am Tobac	200	21	18	18	20¼
143¾	113	7	Am Type	200	115	115	115	
114¾	106	7	Am Type pf	10	109	109	109	108½
124¾	76	1‡	Am Wat W	21000	84½	78	77½	85⅞
20¼	7¼		Am Wool	1000	8	8	8	
44¾	19¾		Am Wool pf	200	21	20½	20½	21¼
6	4		Am Writ et	200	4½	4	4	4½
44¾	29¼	4	Am Writ pf	100	30½	30½	30½	
12¾	6½		Am Zinc	1200	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
53¼	20	1	Anac Wire	1100	22	22	22	24
81¼	34½	2½	Anaconda	2400	37	35	35½	37
17¾	15½	1	Ander Con	1500	16	15½	16	
29¼	18½	2	Arch Dan	200	20	20	20	
82¾	71¼	7	Armour D pf	200	75½	74¼	74½	76
8¾	3¾		Arm Tl A	400	4	3¾	3¾	4
4¾	2½		Arm Tl B	400	4	3¾	3¾	3¾
65	52	7	Arm Tl pf	400	54½	53	53	
1¾	5		Arnold Cons	200	2	2	2	
249½	104	10	Atchison	300	206¾	201½	204½	220
107¾	102⅝	5	Atchison pf	100	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
179¾	123¼	10	Atl Coast L	100	128¼	124½	125¼	136
70¾	48	1	Atl G&WI	300	48	48	48	
61¾	50	5	Atl G&WI pf	100	54	54	54	
27¾	13⅜	1‡	Atl Refin	1900	28¼	25	25	26⅜
106	82	4†	Atlas Powd	600	84	84	84	87½
37	17	1‡	Atlas Stores	400	23¾	17	17	22¾
8½	3		Atlas Tack	600	3	3	3	3
26⅝	8¾	4‡	Auburn Auto	700	89¾	80¼	81	89¾
7	2		Austin N	500	2	2	2	
30	19	3	Austin P A	100	22	20½	20½	
41	37	3	Auto Strop A	2000	39½	37	37	
9¼	3¾		Aviation	700	4¼	3⅞	4⅛	4

—B—

98	19⅜	1¾	Baldwin	1000	29½	27⅜	28¼	29½
116	104½	7	Baldwin pf	70	107	107	107	107
179⅜	86	7	Balt & O	20000	89½	84	87½	88¾
84⅜	78¼	4	Balt & O pf	100	81¼	81½	81¼	81⅜
110¼	106⅜	6‡	Bamber pf	100	108	108	108	
84½	63	3½	Bangor & A	1200	65	64	64½	109
116½	109	7	Bangor & A pf	70	113¾	113¼	113¼	
203¾	12	2	Barker Bros	110	13½	13½	13½	
94	70	6½	Barker Br pf	100	70	70	70	
34	14½	2	Barnsdall A	3000	18¾	18¼	18⅝	19
92	67¼	4	Beatrice	1000	77¾	74¼	75	78
4¾	2½		Bedding H	400	3½	3¾	3¾	
57¾	17	2	Bendix	9000	21½	17	20¼	22
56¼	31¼	2	Best & Co	100	41	41¼	42½	44⅝
110¼	70¼	6	Beth Steel	8300	78¼	70¼	71¼	78¾
134	122¾	7	Beth Steel pf	200	128½	128½	128½	129
41¼	22	1½	Blaw Knox	200	25	24	25	27¾
27¾	17¼		Bloomdale	20	25	25	25	
66	20¼	1¼	Bohn Alum	400	29½	28¼	28¾	29¼
57½	20		Borden	5000	21¾	20¾	21¾	20⅝
56½	17¼	3	Bore Warner	1000	19¾	17¼	18	19⅞
29¾	13½		Briggs	700	15	13½	14	15
22¼	4		Brockway	700	10½	9	9¼	10⅝
55	40	7	Brockway pf	40	45	40	40	
57¾	32¾	4	Bkyn Man T	500	48¼	47½	47⅝	49⅝
68¾	47⅛	6	Bkyn Man pf	700	93	93	93	92
66¼	53		Bkyn Edis pf	100	60	60	60	
178¼	111½	5	Bkyn Un G	800	114	111¾	112¼	116½
42	36½	3	Brown Shoe	200	37	36½	34½	
147	113¾	7	Brown Sh pf	30	120	120	120	
20¾	7¾	3	Brums Falke	400	13¾	13	13¾	13½
21⅞	16¼		Buckeye	1000	17¼	16½	16½	17
43	29½	2½	Budd Wh	200	31	30¼	30½	31½
16⅜	5¾	1	Budd Mfg	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
14⅜	8¼	1	Budd Wheel	300	9	8¼	8¼	8¾
74	26½		Bullard	200	29¾	26½	26½	29¼
43	26½	3	Bulova Watch	1900	27½	27¼	27¼	27¾
110½	90	8	Burns Br A	400	93½	92¼	93¼	96½
35	15½		Burns Br B	200	20	19¾	19¾	20
100	89¼	7	Burns Br pf	20	95	95	95	
30⅝	21½	2½	Burroughs	2600	29¾	28	28	29¼
28⅜	20¼	2½	Bush Term	1000	30½	29¾	29¾	30½
110	99	7	Bush T deb	70	105¾	105	105	107
5½	1¼		Butte & Sup	100	1½	1¼	1¼	1¼
29¾	19½		Butterick	600	13	12½	12½	
112⅜	54		Byers	6500	56¾	51	51	57⅜

—C—

77½	55¼	4	Calif Pack	100	55½	55½	55½	56¼
2½	⅞		Callahan	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
30	13	2	Campbell	200	16⅜	14⅝	14⅝	
89⅞	42		Calu & Ariz	2000	42	40	40	42
33⅜	10		Calu & Hecla	3000	10½	10	10	10¾
75¾	52⅜		Canada Dry	4000	54¼	51	51	53¼
226¾	165¾	10	Can Pac	6000	174	170	174	176¾
52¼	40		Can Pac n	4000	43¾	42	42½	43½
34¼	19⅜	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	20	20	20	20
362¾	121½	6	Case T M	21900	129¾	122	122	127½
28¾	11		Capital Adm	100	14	14	14½	14½
79¾	44½	3	Caterpillar	1800	44½	42¾	42¾	44¾
12	9¾		Celotex	200	9¾	9¾	9¾	10
20	12		Celenoze Corp	100	11	11	11	
30½	20¾	1½	Cen Aguirre	1400	22	21	22	21
315	200½	8‡	Cen of NJ	200	210	210	210	210
8¼	3¾		Century Rib	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	
65¾	36½	4	Cerro de P	4000	38¾	36¼	36¼	38
15⅞			Cert-Teed	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
67⅞	18¾	4.20	Checker Cab	4000	22⅞	21½	21½	23½
82¼	51½	3	Ches Corp	3500	54	51½	51⅝	53½
51¾	43⅞	2.50	Ches & Ohio	12800	44½	43¼	43⅜	44
10⅝	1½		Chi & Alt pf	300	1⅞	1½	1⅝	1⅞
28	14½		Chi & E Ill	200	18	15	15	
17¾	7½		Chi Gt West	4500	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
52⅞	26		Chi Gt W pf	4000	28¾	27½	27½	27½
26⅜	9⅜		Chi M&SP	3500	10½	10	10	10¾
46¼	15¼		Chi M&SP pf	3000	16¾	14⅞	14⅞	17½
85⅝	45½	5	Chi NW	2500	49¾	47	47	50
27	9⅞		Chi Pneu	1800	12½	11	11¼	12½
55⅞	40	3½	Chi Pneu pf	200	37½	37½	37½	
125⅛	77½	7	Chi RI	3500	83	77½	77½	84¼
104⅜	98	6	Chi RI 6%	200	101	101	101	
110⅜	105	7	Chi RI 7%	400	108	106	106	
32	25	3	Chi Yel Cab	100	25	25	25	25
67⅜	40½	2.40	Childs	4000	42	40½	40½	42
43	18⅜	3	Chrysler	29100	19¼	17¼	17¼	19⅜
49	38	3.60‡	City Ice	1000	39½	39	39½	38
169	150	10	City Invest	20	150	150	150	150
13¼	4¼	½	City Stores	1800	4¾	4¼	4¾	4½
44½	29	3	Clark Equip	200	25	25	25	
248	248		Coca Cola pf	100	248	248	248	
60	29½	5	Cluett Pbdy	200	28	28	28	
20⅝	11		Col Bea Oil	100	11	11	11	11
181⅜	133¼	6	Coca Cola	2000	173¾	170	170	173¼
64½	24	2½	Col Palm	3000	51	50	50	51½
35¾	13½		Collins & A	4000	15	13½	13½	14⅝
92	73	7	Collins & A pf	1000	84	83½	83¾	84
77	32¾	2	Colo F&I	5000	36	34¾	35⅞	36
60	63¾	4	Colo South	2100	63	62	62	63½
80	63¾	4	Colo So 1pf	10	78	78	78	78
87	44⅞	2‡	Colum Gas	24900	49¾	44⅞	44⅞	50¾
199	98½	5‡	Col Carbon	16000	107	93½	102	107¾
37⅜	11¾	½	Col Graph	5000	13	11¾	11¾	13½
40⅜	21		Com Cred	4000	24¾	23½	24	25
95½	76¼	6½	Com Cr 1pf	90	94	94	94	94
95	77½	6½	Com Cr 1pf xw	50	94	94	94	
44⅜	31⅞	3	Com Cred A	3000	38	35	35	38
87	80	6	Com Pow Tr pf	100	82¾	82½	82½	83½
55	28½	1.60‡	Com Inv Tr	2000	29¾	28½	28	29⅞
23¼	4		Caom Inv war	100	5½	5½	5½	
38	19¼	1	Com Sol	7000	20⅝	18¼	19⅜	20¾
20¼	10⅜	.60	Commonwith So	15000	11¾	10⅝	10⅝	11¼
104⅝	99	6	Commwlth pf	3900	103¼	101¾	101⅝	103½
57	36	2	Conde Nast	100	38	36	36	
19¾	9¼		Congoleum	5000	9¾	9¼	9¼	10
27⅝	14⅞	2	Con Film	4500	14½	14⅛	14⅛	15
23¼	17⅞	2	Con Film pf	1400	18½	17⅝	18	19½
136½	95	4	Con Oil	18000	99½	95	95½	99¼
105⅛	98⅛	5	Con Gas pf	500	104¼	104	104	104½
62	40	6	Con Ry C pf	200	40	43½	43½	
3	½		Con Textile	100	½	½	½	½
23½	11⅜	1.20	Container A	1600	16½	15½	15⅞	16¼
8½	3¾		Container B	1400	4¼	4	4	4¼
52¼	18½		Cont Bak A	1400	25¼	23¾	23¾	25¾
3	1		Cont Bak B	1200	2¾	2¾	2¾	3½
4⅞	1	8‡	Cont Bak pf	1000	7⅞	7½	7⅝	8
71⅝	40½	2½	Cont Can	5000	51½	49¾	49¾	51¼
37⅜	11⅜	1	Cont Dia Fib	4000	13¾	12¾	12¾	13⅜
77⅝	50	2.40	Cont Ins	2000	51	50¼	50½	
3¾	2⅜		Cont Motors	2000	3	2¾	2¾	2¾
39½	13½		cont Oil	6000	13¾	13¼	13⅜	14
40⅞	14¼	1	Cont Shares	7000	14½	14½	14¼	14⅝
111⅜	78⅜	3†	Corn Prod	14000	79½	78¾	78¾	79
33	11¾		Coty	2300	13¾	11¾	11¾	13½
35⅜	23½	2‡	Cream of Wh	100	29½	29½	29½	30
59⅜	38	2.40	Crown Cork	200	36	35¾	35¾	38
18½	7¾	1	Crown Zell	300	8	7¾	7¾	8
36	36		Crown Cork pf	200	38	36	36	
63⅜	63⅛	5‡	Crucible	7900	66	63⅛	63⅛	66½
117	104	7	Crucible pf	90	109½	109¼	109½	
7	1		Cuba Cane Prod	100	1	1	1	1
19½	6		Cuba Co	100	6	6	6	6
9	3¼		Cub Am S	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
49	38½	4	Cudahy	400	41	39¼	39½	41¾
136¼	105¼	6‡	Curtis Pub	200	108½	105½	105½	107½
121¼	114⅞	7	Curtis P pf	100	118⅝	118¾	118⅝	118⅝
14⅞	4¾		Curtiss Wr	112	5	4½	4½	4¾
10¾	6¼		Curtiss Wr A	9022	6⅞	6¼	6¼	6¾
59½	52	3½‡	Cutler	100	55¾	55½	55½	58¾

—D—

43⅜	17¾		Davison	400	22¼	21	21	21¾
24½	20	7	Deere pf	200	23	23	23	23
181	146	9	Del & Hud	700	151	150¾	150¾	
153	108½	6‡	Del Lac & W	800	109	108½	109	109
80	45		Denv RG pf	800	48	43¾	43¾	48
39¾	14½	1.20	Dom Stores	1000	21½	21	21	23
143¾	86¾	4‡	Dupont de Nem	18000	101	97¾	98½	106½
123	114½	6	Dup,nt deb	2000	123	122¾	123½	122½
106	100	5	Duquesne pf	200	106½	106	106	106½

—E—

25½	8	1½	Eastern RM	400	11	10	11	9
250¼	175½	3†	East Kodak	9000	191½	187	187	194½
132	126½	6	East Kodak pf	90	130	130	130	
31¾	19	3	Eaton Axle	100	19¼	18½	18½	19½
61	34		Elfingon pf	100	40	40	40	
114¾	3	6	Fine Auto Lt	2000	33	33	33	38
97⅞	8¾		Elec Boat	3600	4¼	3¾	4	4
103½	49¼	8	Elec P&L	18000	55	50	50½	55½
55¾	40¾	5	End Johns	100	41	41	41	40½
66	33¼	2.40	Eng P S	100	45¼	43¾	43½	
40⅜	33⅜	3	Equit Bldg	1000	40	38½	39¼	40½
63¾	35⅛		Erie	600	38¼	38¼	38½	36¼
67¾	41	4	Erie 1 pf	100	53	52	52	
43⅝	9¾		Eureka Vac	100	8	8	8	7⅞
23¾	22	1½	Evans Auto	10	24	24	24	24
20	9		Fairbanks pf	10	9	9	9	
56½	30½	3	Fairb Morse	200	30½	29½	29½	
29¾	21¾		Fashion Pk	100	23	23	23	
27¾	7¼		Fashion Pr	100	7¾	7¼	7¼	7½
27¾	11½	1½	Fed LI&Tr	100	23	23	23	23¼
128	97½		Fed Mot&S	200	100	97½	100	
35⅝	16½	3	Fed Screw W	200	16½	16½	16½	16½
12¾		.80	Fed Motor T	100	8	8	8	8¼
43	29¾	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	1100	30¾	29¾	29¾	30¾
87¾	57	2.60	Fidelity Ins	100	57	57	57	57
23½	15¾		Firestone	300	17¾	15¾	16½	16
87¾	67	6	Firestone pf	1800	82¾	81¾	81¾	90
27¾	9	2½	First Nat St	500	30½	30	30½	30½
11¾	7¾		Fisk Rubber	2000	11¾	11¼	11¼	11¾
43¾	40		Florsheim S	100	40	40	40	
10⅝	8½	2	Foster & Wh	10900	23¾	8⅝	8⅝	12½
9¾	4		Fourth Nat Inv	200	23	23¼	23¼	
40¾	32	2.40	Foundation	100	7	7	7	
17⅝	16½	4	Fox A	40000	41½	38½	38½	40⅝
38¾	17	4†	Freeport Tx	2200	39	37½	37¾	39¼
80	13	6†	Fuller 3pf	10	74	74	74	76

—G—

15½	6		Gen

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 3:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	102	101½
Adams Ex 4s	91⅝	91¼
Albany PWP 6s '48	94¾	94¼
Alleghany 5s '44	96¼	96
Alleghany 5s '49	96	96
Alleghany 5s '50	95	94½
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	103¾	103
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	104¼	104¼
Am For Pow 5s	81	77
Am I G Chem 5½s '49	102½	101½
Am Inter 5½s '49	93	92
Am Mach&F 6s	104¾	104¾
Am Metals 5½s	96½	96
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	73	70
Am Smelting 5s '47	102	101¾
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103¼	103¼
Am T&T 4½s cv '33	101¼	101¼
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	151⅛	151⅛
Am T&T col 5s '46	105¼	105⅛
Am T&T 5s '65	107⅛	107
Am T&T 5s '75	107½	106¼
Am T&T sf 5s '60	109¼	109¼
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	106½	106½
Am Type Founders 6s '40	102½	102¼
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	90¼	90⅛
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	70	70
Ann Arbor 4s	88⅛	88⅛
Anglo-Chimes 7s '46	82	82
Armour & Co 4½s '39	92	90¼
Armour & Co 5½s '43	77¾	77½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	98	97
Atch T&SF 4½s	123½	123⅛
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58	96⅛	96¼
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58	97	97
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	73	73
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	102	102
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	97	97
B&O 1st 4s '48	89½	89
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	101¼	101¼
B&O 4½s '33	99	98¾
B&O 4½s cv	104⅝	104⅝
B&O rfg 5s '95	107¼	107¼
B&O 1st 5s '48	104⅛	104⅛
B&O 5s series D	104⅛	104⅛
B&O rfg 6s '93	107	107
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	102⅛	102⅜
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	101¾	101
Boston 6s Me 5s '55	102	102
Boston & Me 5s '67	98¾	98¾
Broadway con 4s	105⅝	105⅝
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	100¼	99⅞
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	104¼	104¼
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	85	85
Bulova W 6s	95¾	95¾
Buff R&P 4½s '57	100⅛	100⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100¼	100
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	105⅛	105½
Can Nat 5s '78	105¼	105
Can Nat Ry 5s July	105¾	105½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	118¼	118⅛
Can North 4½s	89⅝	89¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	101⅜	101¼
Can Pacific 4½s '46	105⅜	105⅜
Can Pacific 5s '44	105¼	105
Can Pacific 5s '54	99½	98½
Can Pacific 4½s '60	89⅜	88
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	88⅛	88
Cen N Eng 4s	102¾	102¾
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	101¼	101
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	104¾	104¾
Cen Pacific 5s '60	42¾	42¾
Certainteed 5½s '48	100¼	100¼
Ches Corp 5s '47	102	101¼
Ches & O cv 4½s A	101½	100
Ches & O con 5s '39	101	101
Ches && O 4½s B	96	93
Ches & O RA 1st 4s '89	71½	71½
Chi & Alton rfg 3s '49	97⅛	97
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	70	70½
Chi Ch West 4s '59	107⅛	107⅛
Chi Ind & L gen 6s '66	100¾	100¼
Chi M&StP 4¾s	96½	96½
Chi M&StP 4½s E rcts	99½	99¼
Chi Nw 4½s 2037	93⅛	92⅝
Chi Nw 4¾s '87 cv	96	95⅛
Chi & Nw 4¾s	104	104
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	77	77
Chi Railway 5s	99¼	99
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	96⅝	96⅝
Chi RI&P 4½s A	96¼	95
Chi RI&P 4½s cv	92¾	92
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	104⅜	104⅜
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	94	92
Chile Copper 5s '47	88⅝	88⅝
Childs 5s	92½	92⅛
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	99⅝	99⅛
Cin Wa 4s	98	98
Clev CC&StL 4s CW&M '91	98	98
Clev CC&StL gen 5s '93	111¾	111¼
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	101¾	101⅜
Clev CC&StL 4½s '77	103¼	102¼
Cin T 4½s ev '51	102⅜	102¼
Clev Lor & W 5s '33	103	102½
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	98	98
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	96	95⅝
Colo Industrial 5s '34	98⅜	98
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	101¼	101⅛
Colo & So rfg 1st	103¼	103⅛
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	103⅛	103
Columbia Gas & E 6s '52 May	98½	98½
Com Credit 5½s '35	95½	93¾
Com nv Trust 5½s '49	102¼	102¼
Com Inv Trust 6's 48	106	106
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	35	35
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	106⅞	106½
Con Gas 5½s '45	100¼	100¼
Con Ry & Lt 4½s	71	70
Container Corp 6s '43	95	95
Container Corp 6s '46	88¼	88¼
Crown Zell 6s ww	95½	95½
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	10⅜	10
Cuba Cane Sug Prod deb	40½	40
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	95½	95½
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	104½	104½
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	98½	98½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	102	102
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	98¾	96¾
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	100	100
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	89½	87½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	102¾	102¾
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	105⅞	105⅞
Detroit Ed 5s '49	104½	104½
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	106½	106½
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	99¼	98
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	60⅛	60½
Dold Packing 6s '42	104	104
Donner Steel rfg 7s	103½	102½
Duquesne F & L 4½s '67	43	43
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	96¼	96¼
East Ry Minn 4s	89¼	89¼
Ele 1st con 4s '96	90	90
Erie 5s '67	83¼	83¼
Erie gen 5s	91½	89½
Erie gen 6s '56	96¾	96¾
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42	50¼	50¼
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	39½	39½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	21½	21½
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	105	105
Fremont Elk 6s '33	102	102
Gen Ital Ed 5½s ww	97	96½
Gen Cable 5½s '47	103	102¾
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	84	84
Gen Am Inv 5s	97½	97½
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	91½	90¾
Gen Theater 6s	79	77
Goodrich 6s	92½	92
Goodyear 5s '57	100	99
Goodrich 6½s	71	71
Gould Coupler 6s '40	101	101
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	107¼	107¼
Great Northern 4¼s '61	97¼	97¼
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	100½	100½
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	100½	98¾
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111½	111½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	99½	99½
Gulf Mobile 5s	93	93
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	92¾	92¾
Har Riv P C 4s	75½	75½
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	97	97
Houston Oil 5½s	59	57½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	82½	80½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	101¾	100
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	97	97
Humble Oil 5s '37	103	102⅜
Humble Oil 5½s '32	106	106
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	99¾	99¾
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	92½	92½
Ill Cen rfg 5s '55	98½	98½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	104¼	104¼
Ind Un Ry 5s B	101½	100½
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	97	97
Int Hydro 6s	73	72½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	72⅝	72½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	63½	63
Inter Rap Tran 6s '32	92¼	92¼
Inter Rap Tran 7s '32	99½	99½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	96¾	96¾
Int & G Nor 5s '56 C	101½	100¼
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	76½	76½
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	75¼	75
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	73	73
Int Paper 6s '55	79	79
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	92¼	91½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	83	82¼
Int Tel & Tel 5s	20½	20½
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	80¼	80¼
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	103	103
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	94¾	94½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	96	95¾
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s	94½	94½
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	88	88
Keystone Tel 1st 5s '35	88	87½
Kings Co El 4s '49	102	102
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	104¾	104¾
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	100⅜	100⅜
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	100⅜	92¾
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	93¼	92¾
Lehigh C&N 4½s	99½	99½
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ww	115	115
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	101½	101
Loew's Inc 6s '41	106½	106½
Long Dock 6s '35	80¼	80¼
Louis Ark 5s	105¼	105¼
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	101½	101½
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	29½	29½
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	53½	52¾
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	92½	92
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	97¼	97¼
Mich Cen 4s '40	102½	102½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	103	102½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	99¼	99¼
Mil G No 4½s en	90¼	90¼
Milw StP & SSM 4s '38	101½	101½
Mn StP & SSM 6½s '31	100	100
Mob Mont	91¾	91¾
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	93½	93½
Mo W K & T 4s B '62	99¾	99
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	100¼	100
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	79¼	78½
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	100¼	78¾
Mo Pac 5s F '77	100⅜	100⅜
Mo Pac 5s G '78	106⅛	106⅛
Mo Pac 5½s '49	100¼	100¼
Mo Pac 5s H	94⅛	94⅛
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	94⅜	94⅜
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	104¾	104¾
Mortgage Bond 5s '32	98	98
Morris & Essex 4½s	101½	101½
Morris & Essex 5s	108	108
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	57½	57½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	101	100¾
N O T & M 5s B '54	98	98
N O T & M 5½s '54	102⅜	102⅜
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	94½	94½
NYC&HR gen 4s '97	96¼	96¼
NYC&HR con 4s '98	92¼	92¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	102¾	102½
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	107⅛	107
NYC M C col 3½s '98	82¾	82½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	105½	105½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	107¾	107¼
NY Chi & StL 5½s B '75	108	108
NY Dock 4s '51	94	94
NY Dock 5s '35	82¼	82¼
NY Edison 5s '44	96¾	96¼
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	114⅝	114⅛
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	108⅛	108⅛
NY GELH&P 5s '48	91½	90
NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56	86⅛	86½
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	83¼	83¼
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	87⅛	87⅛
NY NH&H 4½s '67	97⅛	97⅛
NY NH&H cll 6s '40	106	106
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	121¼	121
NY Trap Rock 6s '48	102½	102
Norf So rfg A '61	86	85
Nor Am Cement 6½s s'40	55	55
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	104	104
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103¾	103⅜
Nor Am Ed 5s C	103½	103
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103½	103½
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	105½	105½
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	95¼	95¼
Pac Gas & Elec 6s '42	103	102
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	107⅜	106⅜
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	76	76
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	103¼	103⅛
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	100½	99⅝
Paramount Bwy 1s	90	90
Penn RR 4½s D	101	101
Penn RR 4¾s '63	101⅜	101
Penn RR 5s '64	106¼	105
Penn RR gen 5s '68	113	112
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	110¼	110¼
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '43	106⅛	106⅛
Pere Marquette 4½s	101	101
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	95¼	94½
Phil Co 5s '67	103¼	101
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	97¼	96
Pierce Oil deb 8s '31	108	108
Pitts CC&StL 5s A '70	111⅝	111⅝
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	84	83¾
Pub Sve E&G 4½s '67	103½	102¾
Pure Oil 5½s '40	98	98
Purity Baking 5s '48	97¾	97
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	98	98
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	97¾	97¾
Richfield Oil 6s	75	75
St Joseph Ry LH&P 5s '37	98½	98½
StL & SF 4½s '78	91	89½
StL & SF 6s B '50	103	102
StL SW con 4s '32	99⅞	99⅞
StL SW 1st 5s '52	103	103
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	98¾	98¾
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	110	110
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	109	109
Seabd AL con 6s '45	32¼	32¼
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	22½	22
Shell Pipe 5s '52	93½	92
Shell Union 5s '47	91	90¾
Shell Union 5s ct ww	90	89¾
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	102¾	102¾
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	103¾	103
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101⅞	101¾
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	95⅜	95⅜
So Colo Pow 6s '47	105	105
So Pacific 4½s '68	100	100
So Pacific 4½s '69 ww	100	99¾
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	101¼	101
So Ry gen 4s '56	89¾	88½
So Ry con 5s '94	109¾	109½
So Ry gen 6s '56	113¼	113¼
So Ry gen 4½s '56	123	123
So Ry gen 4½s '56	106	106
Standard Oil Cal 5s '46	104¼	104¼
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	100⅛	100⅛
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100⅛	100⅛
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	100	99½
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	107½	107¼
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	102¼	101¾
Texas Corp 5s '44	50¼	50
Third Ave rfg 5s '60	28½	28½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	102½	102½
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	112	112
Union Pac 5s	98¾	98¾
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	98	98
Union Pacific 4s '68	98¾	98¾
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	101¼	101¼
Union Pacific 4½s '67	70	69
US Rubber 5s '47	102¼	102¼
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	90	90
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	90	102⅞
Wabash 2d 5s '39	87½	87
Walworth 6s '45	80	78½
Warner Bros Pict 6s	105⅜	105⅜
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	94	94
West Shore 4s 2361	102⅜	102⅜
Western NY & Pa 5s '37	104¾	104½
Western Un 5s '51	91⅝	91¾
Wheel & L Erie 4½s '66	91	92
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	104⅛	104
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	103½	103
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37	40	40
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	39½	39½
White Sew Mach 6s '40	90¼	90¼
Wickwire Spen 7s '35	101	101
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	101	100½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	85½	85½
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	103⅜	103⅜
Youngstown Sheet 5s		

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Oct 9	Oct 8
1st 4¼s '47	102.13	102.13	102.9	102.9	102.11
US 3⅜s '34	101.26	101.26	101.26	101.26	
US 3⅜s '47	102.6	102.6	102.2	102.2	
US 4¼s '52	112.20	112.20	112.20	112.20	113.0

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point.
For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	77½	77⅜
Akershus 5s '63	96½	95⅞
Antioquia 7s A '45	55½	55½
Antioquia 7s B '45	55½	52
Antioquia 8s '46	100	100
Antwerp 5s '58	91	91
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	91	91
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	91	91
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	91	91
Australia 4½s '56	74½	74½
Australia 5s '55	81¾	81¾
Australia 5s '57	81⅜	81¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	103⅜	103⅛
Austria ct 7s	91	88
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	95½	95¼
Belgium (King) 6s '55	101½	101⅛
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	105¼	104⅞
Belgium (King) 7s '55	113	113
Belgium (King) 7s '56	109	108¾
Bergen (City) 6s '49	101½	101½
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	75	75
Bogota (City) 8s '49	88⅞	88⅝
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	70	68⅛
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	105½	105½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	60	59½
Brazil (Cen El Ry 7s '52	50	50
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	97½	97½
Brazil (US) 7½s '52	88	88
Brazil (US) 8s '41	74½	74½
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	99½	99½
Bremen 7s '35	77	76
Brisbane 5s '57	68½	68½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	68½	68½
Buenos Aires 6s '61	75½	75½
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	67½	67½
Bulgaria 1s rcts '67	74	72½
Bulgaria 7½s '68	62	62
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	101	101
Canada (Dom) 5s '31	105	105
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	80	80
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	86¾	85¾
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	110	110
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	109½	108½
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	108¾	108½
Danish Mun 8s A '46	108¾	108¾
Danish Mun 8s B '46	94½	94½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	88½	88¼
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	91	91
Dresden 7s '45	105¼	105¼
Duke Power 6s '66	102½	102½
Dutch El sf 6s '62	105½	105½
Estonia RR Co 7s '54	95	95
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	99	99
Finnish L 6½s '54	107¾	107¾
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	120½	120½
French (Rep) 7s '49	125¾	125¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41	102½	101¾
German 7s '49	78½	78½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	70	70
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	70	70
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	70	70
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	82½	82½
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	89⅞	89⅞
Germ Gen Elec 6s '45	102	100½
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	74¾	74¾
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65 rcts	94¾	94
Germ Gov 5s '54	83	83
Greek 6s '68	85	85
Hamburg 6s '46	90¾	90
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	80	80
Helsingfors 6½s	100½	100
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	88	88
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61	82	82
Hungary Mun 7½s '48	90¼	86¾
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	94¾	93
Italy (King) 7s '51	97⅜	97⅜
Jap (Im Gov) 2r 4s '31	104½	104½
Jap (Im) Gov 6½s '54	95¼	95¼
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	93½	61
Karstadt 6s '43	61	93¾
Kreuger & Toll 5s '30 ww	96½	92
Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47	92	103½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	103½	103½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	105½	77
Mtag Mill Mch 7s xw	77	83
Minas Geraes 6½s '59 ct	83	99
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	99	88
Montevideo (City) 6s '59	88	104⅜
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	104¾	80
New South Wales 5s '57	80	80
New South Wales 5s '58	80	83
North German Lloyd 6s '47	83	100⅜
Norway (King) 5s '65	100⅜	102
Norway (King) 5½s '65	102	94½
Norwegian El 5½s '57 ct	94½	92
Nuremberg 6s '52	92	91¾
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	92	97½
Oslo G&E 5s '63	97½	106
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '56	106½	103½
Paris-Orleans 5½s '63	103½	98⅛
Pauliata Ry 7s '42	98⅛	85
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	85	70
Peru 7s '59	70	60
Poland 6s '40	61	77½
Poland 7s '47	77½	81
Poland 8s '50	81	104
Prague (City) 7½s '52	104	79
Queensland (State) 7s '41	79	78¾
Rumania 7s	79	85
Rhine Maine 7s '50	85	79¾
Rhine Westphalia 1955 ct ww	80	79
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	79	77½
Rio de Janiero (City) 8s '46	77½	41½
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	41½	47½
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '86	48	90¼
Royal Dutch 4s ww	90¾	109½
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	109½	47
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57	51	84
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	84	78
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	78	100
Siemens 7s '39	100	103½
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	103½	81
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	81	91½
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	91½	88½
Tokyo El Li 6s '53	88½	

Foreign Government and Municipal Bonds

	Today	Last Sale
Argentina—peso	.3212½	.3212½
Brazil—milreis	.0975	.0975
Chile—peso	.1210	.1205
Colombia—peso	.9662	.9662
Peru—pound	.3050	.31775
Uruguay—peso	.8000	.8050
Canada—dollar	1.00⅜	1.00⅛

Par unsettled.

CHAIN STORE SALES OFF

NEW YORK—Aggregate sales of 44 chain store companies reporting their results for September totaled $216,837,497, a decrease of 6.8 per cent from $231,914,946 reported by the same companies for the like month last year, a compilation by Merrill, Lynch & Co. shows. Sales of the companies for the first nine months aggregated $1,969,233,176, a decrease of .6 per cent from $1,978,413,198 for the corresponding period of 1929.

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN

ST. LOUIS—A special meeting of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway to consider proposed increase in bonded debt to $100,000,000 has been adjourned to Nov. 4, as of Dec. 31, 1929, the road had $47,304,756 funded debt.

A Window in Wall Street

FINDING THE FAULT

If, as one floor member of the New York Stock Exchange says, the pressure against stocks has been due to general liquidation even more than to short selling, it would seem that people are all wanting that of which there appears to be too much. They don't want goods, and commodities are low. They don't want stocks, even when to get rid of stocks means taking a loss. They want "cash money." Economists are continually pointing out that to keep one's wealth in the form of money is not only to deny oneself of things that may bring comfort and pleasure, but to deny others the work of producing them. These things and earning money with which to get their share of desirable and needful products. But economists seem not yet to have put a finger on the central cause of economic difficulty, and there are those who believe that such difficulty is made up of something else besides the play of supply and demand.

PARADOXICALLY SPEAKING

A financial writer rather prolific in the production of paradoxical paragraphs has just turned out this one: "Things that put stocks down in 1929 slump are conspicuous for their absence in the current slump. Last year it was stock, money and commodity inflation. Now it is stock, money and commodity deflation.

SHADOWS

After tip-toeing around Wall Street for the last week or so, trying to avoid shadows of drought, tariff, Russian wheat-selling and other scares, stock market traders are realising for the last few days now they have heard nothing about impending calamities. Naturally, they are asking what has become of them. Where do anadows go?

COTTON

The fact that cotton prices on the New York Cotton Exchange were generally somewhat higher after the announcement of the Government's October cotton report is taken to indicate that the increases in estimates on production already had been discounted. Output of 14,486,000 bales, together with a world carry-over of 6,000,000 bales of American cotton, indicates a total supply of American cotton this year of about 20,486,000 bales. While this is considered a large amount of cotton to be consumed under present business conditions, the good quality of the American cotton is being counted upon to bring it into preference over other growths. At current prices cotton is selling about 4 cents under the actual cost of production. It costs about 20 cents a pound to grow it. A prominent cotton house is to grow it. A prominent cotton house is making an interesting proposal to increase the profits on cotton. Working on the basis that a curtailment program must give the farmer benefit as well as the speculator if it is to be successful, this house advocates an "educational campaign" among cotton growers to induce them to increase. The interesting part of the plan, however, is that growers would buy contracts in the cotton market in an amount equivalent to the average amount of cotton produced on the curtailed areas. By following this method, and drastically curtailing the growing of cotton, "colossal aggregate profits" would be made possible, it is thought.

TUNING IN ON BETTER TIMES

Increased schedules in the radio industry are bringing the tone of this trade nearer concert pitch.

SAUCE FOR EVERYBODY'S GOOSE

That bright red berry—the product of an ericaceous plant of the genus oxycoccus—which adds a luscious touch of color to Thanksgiving Day dinners, continues to grow not only in cranberry bogs but in popularity also. In fact, its popularity has enabled the United Cape Cod Cranberry Co. to declare an extra dividend of 25 cents on the common stock, in addition to the regular dividends on the common and preferred. The dinners at which the cranberry glows evidently are becoming less occasional due to the growing opinion that what tastes so good on Thanksgiving Day should be allowed to please the palate more often. United Company's orders for cranberry sauce are running far in excess of any previous year. There are many looking for a new industry to pull business out of its rut. Can cranberries do it?

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	2½%	2%
Commercial paper	3¼@4	3
Customers' loans	5	5
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	2@2½	2@2½
Four to six months	2½@2¾	2½@2¾

	Today	Previous
Bar silver in New York	35⅛c	35⅝c
Bar silver in London	16⅝d	16½d
Bar gold in London	$4s 11⅝d	$4s 11⅝d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$70,000,000	$1,000,000,000
Year ago today	86,000,000	1,767,000,000
Balances	31,000,000	159,000,000
Year ago today	28,000,000	910,000,000
F R bank credit	26,788,058	144,000,000

Acceptance Market

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

30 days	2 @1⅝
60 days	2 @1⅝
90 days	2 @1⅝
4 months	2⅛@2
5 months	2⅛@2⅛
6 months	2⅛@2⅛

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	5%
Amsterdam	3	Budapest	5½
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	5
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	4
Philadelphia	3½	Helsingfors	6
Boston	3	Lisbon	6½
New York	3½	London	4
Minneapolis	4	Madrid	4

The Mirror of Motordom

If the car of the future stops beside a telephone pole, the passenger will not have to ask the chauffeur to move up a bit, so the door can be opened, if the sliding door style for taxicabs gaining favor in London, grows to include private cars. The two doors slide inward from each side providing two forward entrances and exits and can be operated either by the driver or the passenger.

With only a few peaks left in the world that man has not scaled, it is little wonder that he now attempts to conquer the mountains, not on foot, but by motorcycle and automobile. Recently Wilton Lookout Tower Hill, near Bemidji, Minn., 1460 feet above sea level, is claimed to have been conquered for the first time by a new Studebaker Six. So far as is known, no attempts are yet planned to tackle Mt. Everest, via the gasoline route.

Four new groups of Nash cars ranging in price from $795 to $2025 were announced Oct. 9 by the Nash Motors Company. The company claims the new cars reflect the greatest values at the lowest prices ever offered by the organization. This impressive presentation of three distinctive new straight eight series in addition to the new six-cylinder group, comprising 20 different models, has for a background what company officials declare to be an improved motoring efficiency considered a new triumph in modern engineering.

The motor power has been increased 15 per cent without increasing the fuel consumption. Features include a new "safety transmission" which provides quick, positive control, silence in second gear and smooth shifting at any speed. Rifle-bored connecting rods for force feed oiling to the piston rings and a finely machined 7-bearing crank shaft lightened by hollowed crank pins are added features. The wheel bases are 133 and 124 inches.

In 1845, an English inventor, R. W. Thompson, placed on the market the first pneumatic tires. They were made of canvas and leather and stress was laid on their quiet operation, rather than on their comfort. Used on the ordinary cart wheel, which had iron rims and heavy wooden spokes, the effect was very crude, compared to the tires in use today.

The new Reo body, designed by Amos Northup, chief designer of Murray Corporation of America, has a speedy appearance which tends to accentuate the power of the engine. The new fenders are striking, as they seem to cradle the car when viewed from the front. They sweep outward in a wide curve, utterly unlike any others in America. The Reo Royale Eight coupe has a body sweep which is aeronautic in tendency. The unusual streamlining is appealing, especially to women motorists.

Diesel engines are being developed so that the very heavy materials necessary in their construction to offset the lighting charge, have been displaced with lighter alloys, which are proving their worth very acceptably. Recently a new type Diesel engine was used in a light truck, running from Detroit to New York. The characteristics of this particular power plant were a clean and odorless exhaust, economy of operation and elimination of many parts necessary on a gasoline engine. It is predicted by American automotive engineers that trucks and buses will adopt the latest light Diesel engine while passenger cars will fall in line within the next few years.

Reports from the United States Highway Department engineers show that the cost of operating an automobile on a dirt road is approximately 2.06 cents more per mile than on a hard surface road. For a highway of the Warren bitulithic type the cost is even less.

In Buenaventura, Colombia, the main street is about one city block in length. Motorbuses do a thriving business here, as the natives consider it is quite fashionable to ride this distance, rather than walk. This brings to mind the early days of travel by motor vehicle in China, where the paved highways of the leading cities seldom measured more than six miles in length.

European manufacturers have developed some very interesting designs in radiator shells. The Fiat has two types, both with a flat face. One uses torpedo lamps set at the sides, while the other carries a lamp reminiscent of the early days of the carriage industry. The Mercedes sets the small torpedo lamps into the face of the shell. The Owen-Magnetic uses a very small set of lamps carried on either side of the pointed face. These tendencies are accentuated in the more exclusive American models for 1931.

Price reduction is the keynote of the 1931 programs just announced by British automobile manufacturers in view of the forthcoming International Motor Show at Olympia, Oct. 16-25.

Better performances, with increased value in equipment are being offered at lower costs, and the average six-cylinder model selling at less than £300 has a flexibility, degree of silence and range of speed equal to the £1000 car of several years ago. Although the small car is as popular as ever in Britain there is a marked tendency toward increased power, up to American standards, in the £250 class of vehicle, despite the continuance of the horsepower tax.

If the tire blows out, it means only 10 to 15 minutes before it is changed and the trip is continued. The Chrysler Company has taken a long step beyond that with its new Fargo motor coaches for it claims that if the engine goes bad, the entire power plant, including engine, radiator, clutch and transmission can be removed as a unit and another installed in less than an hour's time.

Five thousand men times 10 manufacturers equals 50,000 men, the number who would find employment if nine other manufacturers were able to follow the example of the Nash Automobile Company and add 5000 workers to their pay rolls. Nash did that recently within a fortnight. More indications that the business depression is rapidly lifting.

SHIPMEN LOATH TO SELL

NEW YORK (AP)—The heads of the Black Diamond Steamship Corporation and the Cosmopolitan Shipping Corporation Oct. 8 asked President Hoover's advisory shipping committee for permission to retain control and operation of their lines despite the high bid for their purchase by the United States Lines.

This First Packard Car Sold for $2500 in 1899

Wide World

AUTOMOBILES TRAVEL FAR IN 31 YEARS

From the Time When Stephenson's First Locomotive Puffed Its Way Along the Rails to the Great Express Locomotives of Today Was Much Longer Than the Interval Between the Crude Automobile Pictured Above to the 100-Horsepower Stream-Lined Motorcar of 1930. Nevertheless, When the First Packard Was Sold It Was the Latest Thing in Automobiles. It Cost $2500 and Its Strict Trade-In Value Today Is Given as 16 Cents. At the Wheel, or Rather Steering Arm, Is Miss Molly Brown. The Car Will Be Driven From Detroit to Bethlehem, Pa., Where It Will Be Placed in the Museum of Lehigh University.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR FRIDAY, OCT. 10

Vocal and Instrumental

"Light Opera Gems" (CBS—T). Mixed quartet and orchestra. 4:30.

Jessica Dragonette, soprano; John Seagle, baritone; Yasha Zayde, violinist; Cavaliers Quartet; orchestra (Cities Service—WEAF—T). Balladry, operetta, musical comedy, talkie reviews, classics. 8.

Mixed chorus; orchestra (Armour—WJZ—T). 9:30.

"My Husband at Home," Mrs. Fred Stone; Lois Bennett, soprano; male quartet; orchestra (Armstrong—WJZ—T). Music from Stone shows. 10.

"Moonbeams" (WOR). Slumber music by girls'-voice trio and string trio. 11:30.

Rhythmic Music

American Singers, male quartet; orchestra (Lehigh—WEAF Chain). Medleys of Broadway songs, talkie theme songs and musical comedies. 7:30.

Jules Herbuveaux's Orchestra (Brown—WJZ Chain). "Footlites." 7:45. Mahlon Merrick's orchestra, NBC Pacific. 8:15.

Duncan Sisters; Nat Brusiloff's orchestra (Nestle—WJZ Chain). "Don't Swat the Fly" and "Don't Tell Him," by sisters. 8.

Harry Reser's Eskimos (Clicquot—WEAF Chain). "Down South," "Lustspiel Overture" and "Sabres and Spurs" in arrangement. 9.

Billy Jones and Ernest Hare; orchestra (Interwoven—WJZ—T). 9.

Del Lamp's Eversharp Orchestra, male trio (Wahl—WEAF Chain). "Caprice Viennois" in ryhthm. 9:30.

Ritchy Craig, monologist; Radio Follies Orchestra; Norman Brokenshire (Homers—CBS—T).

Frank Chapman, soloist; soprano soloist; RKO Orchestra (RKO—WEAF—T). Vincent Youmans, Richard Rodgers, Bert Kalmar and Oscar Straus. 10:30.

Ten Year Hosiery Program (Phoenix—CBS—T). Prizes of hosiery weekly for periods of 10, 5, 2 years, offered in this program. 10:45.

Vincent Lopez' St. Regis Orchestra; Wayne King and his orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11, 12.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Uncle Abe and David" (Goodrich—WEAF Chain). 6:45.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

"Going Places" (Sinclair — CBS). Mann Holiner's sketches with Phil Baker and his accordion, and Mr. Baker's two comedians, Shaw and Lee. 7:45.

"Nit Wit Hour" (CBS—T). 8.

Prize Story (CBS—T). Magazine hour. 9.

Crime Prevention Program (WEAF Chain). Using material from police records. 10.

Orchestral

Gunnar Johansen, Danish concert pianist; concert orchestra (WJZ—T). Pacific Feature Hour from San Francisco. Mr. Johansen introduces his new "Concerto." 4.

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). Wagner, Drigo, Delibes and Herbert are of interest. 6:05.

Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). All-French program. 11:15.

Characteristic Music

Crockett Mountaineers (CBS—T). Hill billy music by family group. 7.

"Dixie Echoes" (CBS—T). Negro spirituals by Negro voices. 8:30.

Vocal Ensembles

Male quartet; Godfrey Ludlow, violinist (Elgin—WJZ—T). 11.

Recitals

"The Boy Who Wanted the Impossible" (Bookhouse—CBS). Russell Pratt, children's story man. 8:30.

Arcadie Birkenholz, violinist (WEAF—T). Mendelssohn concerto movement; "Extase" of Peter De Rose; Couperin-Kreisler's "Chanson and Pavane." 7:15.

Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). 7:30.

Negro folk songs, Lucile B. Turner, contralto (Natural Bridge—WJZ Chain). "Lonesome Pine" and "Water Boy," best songs. 8:45.

Talks

Lowell Thomas (Funk & Wagnalls—WJZ Chain). 6:45.

"A Talk with Marc Connelly" (WEAF—T). Montrose J. Moses, author, tells a few things about the author of "Green Pastures." 7.

Alexander Woollcott, "The Town Crier" (Gruen—WABC). 7:15.

"Prediction Interviews" (Wrigley — CBS). Christy Walsh, newspaper man, interviews Knute Rockne, Notre Dame coach. 10:45.

Russell Crouse (CBS—T). New York Evening Post writer up for Heywood Broun. 11:15.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 WEEI String Ensemble.
5:30 NBC, The Toddy Party: Stories for children.
5:45 WEEI Ensemble.
6:00 Noble's Big Brother Club: Spelling bee.
6:30 Announcements; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 NBC, "Uncle Abe and David."
7:00 Chevrolet Chronicles: Recorded program.
7:30 Parco Plan Players.
8:00 NBC, Fleischmann Hour: Rudy Vallee and his orchestra; Moonbeams Girls' Trio.
9:00 NBC, Arco Birthday Party: "Camille Saint-Saëns and Giuseppe Verdi"; soloists; male quartet; string ensemble.
9:30 Kane's Lovenesters Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, RCA Hour: Orchestra direction Nathaniel Shilkret.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Don Carlos' Marimba Band; soloist.
5:30 Stocks; agricultural markets.
6:00 Time; weather; temperature; Sport Digest.
6:15 Dinner music.
6:30 McCoy Boys: male trio; instrumental trio.
6:45 NBC, Literary Digest Topics in Brief, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 NBC, "Friendly Five Footnotes"; Del Lampe's Orchestra.
8:00 Pioneers: vocal group.
8:30 Political talk.
8:45 Arkansas Pioneers.
9:00 NBC, Leo Reisman's Knox-Dunlap Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Willard Robison's Maxwell House Ensemble; male quartet; soloists.
10:00 "First Alarm"; sketch.
10:30 Mason & Hamlin Concert.
11:00 Time; weather; Sport Digest; temperature.

WNAC, Boston (1220kc-244m

WNAC, Boston (1220kc-244m)

5:45 Arch Culture Stylists; time.
6:00 Ames Appetizers present American Legion Program.
7:00 CBS, Pro-Joy Novelty dance program.
7:30 CBS, Ward's Tip Top Club: soloists; duo; quartet; dance orchestra.
8:00 The Puddine Men: orchestra.
8:15 Roger's song cycle.
8:30 CBS, "Kaltenborn Edits the News."
8:45 CBS, Hamilton Watchman: sketch, "Half a Second."
9:00 CBS, Van Heusen Orchestra; Annette Hanshaw, contralto; male quartet; Norman Brokenshire.
9:30 CBS, Detective story sketch.
10:00 CBS, Lutheran Laymen's League: Cleveland Bach Chorus; organ; soloist.
10:30 Political talk. Jimmie Gallagher's orchestra.
11:00 Time; news.
11:15 CBS, Franklin P. Adams, New York World.
11:30 CBS, Lloyd Huntley's Orchestra.
12:00 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Studio program.
5:45 News.
6:00 Fishermen's Program.
6:15 Farrington Radio Program.
6:30 Titus & Buckley organ recital.
6:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
7:00 Copley-Plaza dinner music; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Walter Damrosch's Music Appreciation Hour: "My Musical Family"; "Nature in Music."
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Same as WEEI.
12:35 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

7:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

TRAINMEN'S MEETING CALLED AT CHICAGO

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—Notice of a meeting of general chairmen of Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Order of Railway Conductors, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and Switchmen's Union of North America, at Chicago, Nov. 12, was received here Oct. 8.

Opinion expressed by local railroad labor leaders regarding the purpose of the meeting as announced—to give consideration to a shorter work day—is that it portends a concerted drive for a six-hour day on the railroads of the country. The notice bears signatures of presidents of the five organizations.

UNITARIAN STRESSES RELIGIOUS TEACHING

MANCHESTER, N. H. (AP)—The importance of religious education among youths was stressed by the Rev. Maxwell Savage of Worcester, Mass., at the sixty-fifth annual convention of the New Hampshire Unitarian Association here Oct. 8.

N. H. Caldwell of Peterborough was named president, succeeding Isaac Blaine Stevens of Nashua, who was elected vice-president for the coming term. The Rev. Earl C. Davis of Concord was renamed general secretary and treasurer and Mrs. Francis P. B. Daniels of Milford was returned as recording secretary.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, 32 West 42nd, Room 710—Practitioner's office fully equipped, for rent evenings and three mornings. Call afternoons, Longacre 2363.

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner will rent attractive office part time. Room 1503, 11 West 42nd Street. Telephone Lackawanna 5145.

NEW YORK CITY, 33 West 42nd St.—Practitioner's sunny office; nicely furnished; available part time. Tel. Pennsylvania 6791.

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MY HOME, which may interest elderly ladies looking for pleasant winter quarters, accommodates 10 guests. Christian Scientists preferred, and is conveniently located in Larchmont Manor, New York; accessible to 2 Christian Science churches—New Rochelle and Mamaroneck. For further information address Box G-29, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

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NEW YORK CITY, 63 East 90th St.—Fifteen-room modern house for sale; also will rent furnished. Tel. Atwater 5537.

ROOMS AND BOARD

THE FORBES
51-53 West 69th, New York City. Rooms with character, single and double; excellent table; near church.

BUFFALO, 292 North—Family hotel; walking distance; refined guests; lovely large rooms, private bath, choice food. Tupper 10336.

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TRANSIENTS $3 PER DAY UPWARD
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BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Large sunny room, steam heat, electricity; convenient transit; $5 weekly. Tel. Decatur 8324.

FLUSHING, N. Y.—Attractively furnished room, harmonious environment, $6 per week. Phone Independence 2205.

NEWARK, N. J.—Furnished room, suitable for couple, in comfortably furnished home; references given and required; board optional. MRS. E. AVERY, 169 Elwood Ave. Humboldt 2,5456.

NEW YORK CITY, 325 Central Park West—5-6-7 rooms unfurnished, reasonable rental; near Christian Science church; agent on premises.

NEW YORK CITY, 316 West 95th (31)—Charming double room, $14; single rooms, clothes closet, running water, $8, $7. BOEHELL.

N. Y. C., 10 West 98th—Comfortable room near church; no other roomers. Call mornings-evenings 5. $6. Apartment 5. RIESER.

NEW YORK CITY, 181 East 44th—Private home near Grand Central; 3 baths, kitchen; business people. Vanderbilt 3218 after 5.

PELHAM MANOR, N. Y.—Large, sunny room to rent furnished; private home in good neighborhood; near car line. Phone Pelham 0794.

PELHAM, N. Y.—Furnished room for rent near New Haven station; homey atmosphere. Tel. Pelham 1009.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Room unfurnished in apartment, housekeeping privilege if desired; for lady. Columbia 0468. DOROTHY EMERSON, 1736 Columbia Road N. W.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR seeks position; experienced on Pierce-Arrow, Buick and other makes. Phone evenings Buckminster 6544.

FLORIST desires position, well experienced; high-class trade including buying and executive. Box L-30, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

FINANCIAL writer of experience; currently with leading financial service; capable of analyzing securities; available Oct. 25. X-51, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, N. Y. C. Tel. Independence 060.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CHILD'S NURSE, German, wishes position; references. Box L-29, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

COMPANION to elderly lady; will do light housework; or housemother in boys' or girls' school. Box M-93, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED young woman will take children to park (West Side) or companion. Box R-29, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

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PART TIME light work by capable woman for home and $5.00 weekly. MRS. LEWIS, 9 Blackwood Street, Boston, Suite 4.

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YOUNG WOMAN wishes day's work, cleaning, serving dinner; references. Box E-27, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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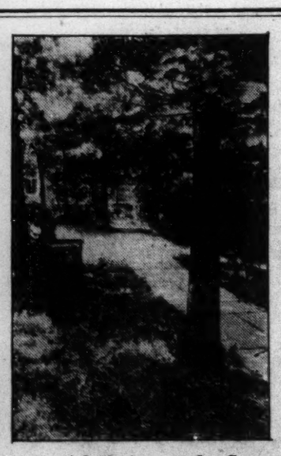

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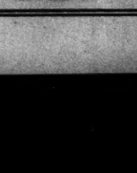

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Private Room for Special Parties
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A Friendly Hotel in NEW YORK
Prince George Hotel
East 28th St., near Fifth Avenue
Five Restaurants Noted for Service and Good Food.
Five Private Dining Rooms for Conferences—Weddings—Breakfasts—Luncheons—Dinners.

JANE DAVIES RESTAURANT
Luncheon 75c 11:30 to 2:00
Dinner $1.25 5:30 to 8:00
Pies, Cakes, Hot Breads and Ice Cream made in our own kitchen
143 West 55th Street, Bet. 6th and 7th Aves.
Arrangements can be made for party reservations. Telephone Circle 8815.

Jack O'Lantern Tea Room
RESTAURANT
13 EAST 36TH STREET
Luncheon 50c-60c Dinner 75c-$1.00
Closed Sundays

The Garden Spot
Luncheon—Dinner
67 WEST 44TH STREET
North Side of Hippodrome
Near Town Hall

Maison A. De Winter

38 West 48th Street
One of the best French table d'hotes in town. Handsome surroundings.
LUNCHEON 75c DINNER $1.25
Also a la Carte
Accommodations for private parties
Open Sundays

THE Cherry Tree
growing for 7 years at
21 WEST 45TH ST.
Luncheon 50c and 60c
Dinner 75c, 80c and 85c

RESTAURANTS
BALTIMORE
GOOD FOOD WELL COOKED
EATWELL INN
100 E. 23RD ST. Phone Homewood 4538
Weekly Rates
Sunday Dinner 75c, Evening Dinner 65c
Luncheon 12:00 to 2:30 P. M.
Dinner served 5:30 to 7:00 P. M.
Mrs. N. A. Anderson

REES & REES, Inc.
5 EAST FRANKLIN STREET
Breakfast Luncheon Dinner
Orders taken for Cakes, Pies, Paté Shells, Rolls, Nut-Bread, Boston Brown Bread, Salads and Sandwiches, all home-made. Catering.
Closed Sunday

BUFFALO, N. Y.
FAMOUS FOR FOOD
LAUBE'S CAFETERIA
Cor. Pearl and Eagle Streets
OLD SPAIN
660 MAIN STREET

PORTLAND, ORE.
POPULAR PRICES
KNICKERBOCKER
108 B'way, Adjoining Imperial Hotel

"As You Like It"
Food for the particular appetite
106 Fifth St. at Washington

The Oyster Loaf
EVERYTHING GOOD TO EAT
84 Broadway, Opposite Hotel Benson

The SIGN of the ROSE TEA SHOP
Luncheon Tea Dinner
Sunday Dinner 5 to 7:30
ALDERWAY BLDG.
BROADWAY AT ALDER
Telephone Beacon 7914

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

OAK PARK, ILL.—For rent, 5-room studio apartment, beautifully sunny. Vapor heated; one block from transportation. MRS. EDITH SCULLY, 102 S. Grove Ave. Phone Euclid 7078.

HELP WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTANT, auditor and office manager is offered an opportunity to become associated with large manufacturing corporation; a thorough knowledge of auditing and accounting is required, sufficient executive ability to manage an office force of 12, willingness to work hard and qualify for advancement; Christian Scientist preferred; give complete information in first letter; prompt action desired. Write or wire C. B. KINKEAD, care The Huntington Furniture Lines, Inc., Huntington, W. Va.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

NEW invention prevents shoulder straps slipping. Inexperienced Representatives can make extra money; commission basis; selling outfit furnished representatives without cost. LINGERIE "V" CO., 56 Lake St., North Windham Conn

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre Inc.
Tel. Princeton 755 Princeton, N. J.
Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

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ALTADENA, CALIF.—For sale, fine home place in foothills, 3 miles from Pasadena; magnificent view; about 3 acres, landscaped, fruit trees; English stucco house, new, 10 rooms, 5 bedrooms, 3 baths, 2 sleeping porches; gardener's house; 3-car garage; for sale, exchange or for rent, furnished or unfurnished. OWNER, 3071 N. Marengo Ave. NI. 3886.

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BOXED CHRISTMAS CARDS—Genuine steel engraved; 20 different artistic designs; matched lined envelopes; exclusive patterns; sell $1.00, costs you 50c; 100% profit. FEDERAL ART, Div. RM-3, 297 Congress, Boston, Mass.

LOOKING FOR A ROOM?

Many desirable rooms are advertised in the Classified Advertising columns of The Christian Science Monitor.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

For Savings Bank SERVICE in Bridgeport Use

THE MECHANICS AND FARMERS SAVINGS BANK

"The Bank With the Chime Clock"

4½% Paid on Deposits

MEN! YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO OVERLOOK VALUE LIKE THIS!
$45 Overcoats for $37.50
$40 Blue Suits with Extra Trousers $34.50
The Men's Store—Main Floor
HOWLAND'S

RE-ROOF NOW
See Our Roofing Displays
—FREE SERVICE—
BURRITT
BRIDGEPORT

BLACK'S SHOE REPAIRING
A. JORDANO
60 Cannon St. Tel. Barnum 1391

Whittemore's SHOE POLISHES
A Polish or Cream for Every Purpose

Glenwood Ranges
MAKE COOKING EASY
THE GAS APPLIANCE EXCHANGE
799-803 Main Street

The SPINNING WHEEL
REDDING RIDGE, CONN.
INN—SHOP—LOOMS
Phone Redding 67

Harper Method
Care of the Hair, Skin and Hands
Miss KATHERINE CROWLEY
MEIGS BUILDING

The
HARKABUS BAKERY
Specializes in Good Food for all occasions
82 CANNON STREET
Phones B-6303 Dial 4-7782

HENRY C. REID & SON
WATCHES
Diamonds and Jewelry
1134 Broad Street

THOMPSON'S APPAREL SHOP
Gowns, Furs and Wraps
WATSON BUILDING
985 MAIN STREET

The Davis & Hawley Co.
Founded 1838
JEWELERS
Diamonds *English Silver* *China*
Main Street at John
Jewelers and Silversmiths

G. W. Fairchild & Sons Inc.
Jewelry and Silverware of Exceptional Merit, Priced Most Reasonably
Main at Arcade BRIDGEPORT

BRIDGEPORT (Continued)

A Special Price of $27.50 on All $30.00, $32.50, $35.00 Men's Winter
OVERCOATS
Sold Before October 30th
$5 deposit will hold any coat.
FOSTER SYSTEM CO.
956 MAIN ST., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

MEIGS & CO. INCORPORATED
Interwoven Hose
Finely knit and reinforced for added wear

TOWE & KOHLMAIER
New Fall Neckwear in Small Designs
$1 — $1.50
185 BROAD STREET B-1385

Val-Ky-Ro
English Crisp Bread
Made by Huntley & Palmers, Ltd.
F. W. BEHREN'S, Inc.
192 Fairfield Avenue

BRAUNFIELD
New Fall Millinery
Velvets—Felts

Daily Freight Service between New York City and Southern New England
THE HEGEMAN TRANSFER and LIGHTERAGE TERMINAL, INC.
1026 North Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.

GREENWICH

THE PUTNAM TRUST CO.
GREENWICH, CONN.
We solicit your banking business
Telephone Greenwich 3000

Karam
NEGLIGEES—LINGERIE
Chateau Lafayette Greenwich, Conn.
TELEPHONE 3795

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CLEANING CO.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
169 West Putnam Avenue, Greenwich, Conn.
Telephones 1800—1801

Schwartz, *the Florist*
238 GREENWICH AVENUE
GREENWICH, CONN.
Telephones
Port Chester 174 Greenwich 2811

HARTFORD

Exclusive Agents in Hartford for
OSHKOSH
Wardrobe Trunks and Cases
H. F. CORNING & CO.
Established 1813 68 Church Street

LINENS for the Home
WEEKS' LINEN SHOP
248 TRUMBULL STREET

DIAMOND ENGAGEMENT RINGS IN THE NEW SETTINGS FROM $100 UP
Lux, Bond & Lux, Inc.
70 PRATT STREET

Hazel Young Cafeteria
15 ASYLUM STREET
(Around the corner from Main Street)
LUNCHEON 11:30 to 2:00 DINNER 5:00 to 7:30

PARKING WASHING POLISHING SIMONIZING
The Auto Service Co.
180 Church Street Phone 6-4431
(3 minutes from Main Street)

MUNSING Wear
Complete line of PAJAMA SETS—HOSIERY VESTS, BLOOMERS, COMBINETTES
The EGAN SHOP
53 ALLYN STREET

Now That the Fall Season Is Here
Rosamond's Nut Shoppe
45 TEMPLE STREET 5-4257
IS READY TO SERVE YOU WITH *DELICIOUS IMPORTED CANDIES for TEAS and PARTIES*
Moderately priced.

PIES
HOMEMADE JELLIES
PICKLES
The Woodland Grocery
261 SISSON AVENUE at Farmington Avenue
Phones 6-3297, 6-3298, 2-2719

Phoebe Foster Gowns
ELLA RAE WAYMAN
Successor
967 Farmington Ave. Phone 4-6528

ISAAC A. ALLEN & SON, Inc.
ARCHITECTS
MAJ. EARL CHAS. POPP
STRUCTURAL ENGINEER
1000 FARMINGTON AVE., HARTFORD

DENNISTON & SON
General Insurance and Real Estate
885 Farmington Ave., West Hartford, Conn.
Phone 4-4007

559 MAIN Beroth Bread Shop 1121 MAIN

HANAN SHOES
for MEN *and* WOMEN
James Lawrence & Son
101 TRUMBULL STREET

HARTFORD (Continued)

Our Annual Sale of CANNED FRUITS and VEGETABLES
IS NOW ON. CLOSES OCTOBER 15. IT IS A GOOD TIME TO LAY IN YOUR WINTER SUPPLY OF THESE PRODUCTS.
Various assortments
$2.25, $2.39 and $3.00
M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

FOOT COMFORT for Men, Women and Children due to the flexible shank.
Cantilever Shoe
HARTFORD STORE
289 TRUMBULL ST., at Church St.

GRUENER ELECTRIC SERVICE
Specializing in Electrical Service for the Home
324 West Preston Street 6-3420

WITKOWER'S
Established 1885
Booksellers and Stationers
77-79 Asylum Street
An Up-to-Date and Complete LENDING LIBRARY at Your Service
A varied assortment of
COSTUME JEWELRY
also Boxed Christmas Cards
ALICE G. WHITE
Station 20, Griswoldville

MERIDEN

W. G. SCHWINK
Milk and Cream Pasteurized or Raw
Phone 1661 MERIDEN

THE LITTLE SOMERS & HYATT COMPANY
DECORATORS and UPHOLSTERERS
76 E. Main Street Phone 296

GREENBACKER
Quality Flowers
Tel. 724 MERIDEN

CHURCH & MORSE
Hardware—Housefurnishings
Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
45-47 South Colony Street Phone 550

WILBUR COON SHOES
A Made-to-Measure Fit in Ready-to-Wear Shoes
EMERSON & WHITNEY
43 Colony Street

MIDDLETOWN

THE MIDDLETOWN LAUNDRY CO.
Our prices are reasonable
Phone 422 for information
79-83 COURT STREET

Cleaning—Dyeing
Pressing—Repairing
EMPIRE
Dyeing & Cleaning Co.
160 WILLIAM ST. Phone 2860

Elgin Creamery Butter
Direct from the Creamery Always Fresh
WETHERBEE & CONROY
346 MAIN STREET Phone 347

Peek Frean's Biscuits
J. W. STUECK & SON
BAKERY
460 MAIN STREET Phones 713 and 714

The Middletown Coal Co.
ANTHRACITE COAL
BITUMINOUS COAL
KOPPERS COKE
319 Main St. Phone 15W

WALK-OVER and POLLY PRESTON Shoes
J. POLINER & SONS
548 MAIN STREET Phone 436

CAULKINS & POST Inc.
"The Store of Superior Service"
Headquarters for the
Famous Crawford Ranges
Special Fall Prices Now
Ask to see the new Crawford Gasco Stove

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

FOUNTAIN PENS
$1.00 to $10.00
SHEAFFER'S LIFETIME, PARKER DUOFOLD and other leading makes
HAZEN'S BOOKSTORE

The VERMONT
"The Eating Place of Pleasant Memories"
A Bite or a Banquet at Any Time
120 WASHINGTON STREET

BUTLER'S
Insurance Office
All Kinds of Insurance
OPPOSITE THE TOWN CLOCK

MIDDLETOWN (Continued)

Pauline C. Miller
BEAUTY SHOP
New Middletown Savings Bank Bldg. Main and Court Streets Phone 78-2

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DENTAL CREAM
PARK VIEW PHARMACY
43 MAIN STREET Phone 648

PHOTO FINISHING
Bring Us Your Films for Superior Work. State whether Semi-Mat or Glossy Finish Desired.
Mail Orders Filled
FOUNTAIN PHOTO SERVICE

Now being shown at the
Willett Corset Shop
NEW FALL DRESSES
trimmed with wool lace, which are the very newest models.
$7.95 to $16.75
73 Washington Street Phone 949-W

Welch's Grape Juice
PURE UNADULTERATED
Served at Our Fountain
NEVILLE'S CANDY SHOP
HOMEMADE CHOCOLATES and CANDIES
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Try One of Our Popular Four
Wet Wash
Wet Wash *with 12 flats*
Thrifty Service
Soft Dry
121 SMALLEY ST. Tel. 2800

HELEN PHILLIPS
BOOKS & GIFTS
STATIONERY
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

THE NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CORP.
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
"The only exclusive retail cleaners in the city"
Branch Office Main Office and Works
96 W. MAIN ST. 415 W. MAIN ST.
Telephone 1228 Telephone 264
R. J. KLOTHER—A. F. EICHSTAEDT

Leonard Herrmann Co.
WOMAN'S APPAREL SPECIALTIES
MIDDLETOWN - - NEW BRITAIN

MARRO SHOE SERVICE
Incorporated
SHOE REPAIRING
HATS RENOVATED
89 WEST MAIN STREET

The PAINT STORE
MORGAN KINGSLEY & THOMPSON, Inc.
PAINTERS & DECORATORS
Let Us Estimate on Your Next Job
411 MAIN STREET Phone 534

NEW HAVEN

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GROVE ST. GARAGE
RESPONSIBLE REPAIRING and PARKING
SPECIAL BRAKE SERVICE
27 GROVE ST., opposite Arena
S. G. DOOLITTLE, Prop.

Telegraph Delivery Everywhere
Coombs FLOWER SHOPS
"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
970 Chapel Street

Westville Electric Co.
COPELAND REFRIGERATORS RADIOS—BATTERIES—JOBBING ATWATER KENT WESTERN ELECTRIC
852 CENTRAL AVENUE 3-4741

Walk-Over *Shoes for Men and Women*
WALK-OVER SHOE SHOP
930 CHAPEL STREET
Main Spring Arch Shoes

Socony Gasoline
DAYTON TIRES
24-HOUR SERVICE
GODFREY & COOPER
32-44 Temple Street 3-8804

MARY LYONS SHOPPE
Dresses and Millinery
Moderate Prices
88 ORANGE STREET 3-9036

SHOE REPAIRING
HAT RENOVATING
New Haven Shoe Repairing Co.
138 TEMPLE STREET 3-4600

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

The New
Johnsonian Suit
$29.75
extra trousers $5
Topcoat
The Knit-Tex
$30
Not expensive—Not cheap
J. JOHNSON & SONS
"THE LIVE STORE"
85-89 CHURCH STREET

The Edw. Malley Co.
Thursday, Oct. 16th Is Suburban Day
Every effort has been made so that it will be a profitable day for our patrons.

THE FABRICS
for Autumn
are supple in texture, deep and rich in color
Fashion displays in our Fabrics Dept. show correct accessories for frocks made from some of our lovely weaves. And dresses may be made to order from certain selected patterns and materials!
Fabrics—Main Floor
Shartenberg's

THE H. M. BULLARD CO.
ORANGE STREET AT ELM
FURNITURE
RUGS—DRAPERIES
We carry Whittall Rugs

JOHN BROWN, INC.
FINE LEATHERWARE
153-157 GEORGE STREET
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

The Mechanics Bank
72 Church Street
COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS
Over a Century of Service

THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
For Men and Women
EMERSON-DARBY, Inc.
156 Temple Street

HARRIS-HART CO.
Fancy Ice Cream and *Frozen Desserts*
2-10 Winchester Avenue 5-5104

Oriental Restaurant
Chinese and American Food
Lunch 45c : Dinner 55c
31 CHURCH ST. Phone 3-6654

Call 5-6321
for QUALITY FOOD and PRIME MEATS
Empire Quality Market
1402 CHAPEL STREET

QUINNIPIAC COAL CO.
KOPPERS COKE BANNER Lehigh COAL
ORDER NOW
3-0114 Office: 376 State Street

Ann Allen Gowns
26 Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Conn.

NOXON'S
Bring In Your Old Hat and See What We Can Do With It
Millinery Work and Dyeing *Men's and Ladies'*
94 CHURCH STREET

NEW LONDON

Sporting Goods Store
Everything for Athletics
Agents for Spalding Bros.
73 STATE ST. Tel. 7307

ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women
The People's Shoe Store
66 BANK STREET Tel. 2-2220

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Meridian and Church Streets
Leave your order now for
"MARY BAKER EDDY: A Life Size Portrait" by LYMAN P. POWELL

NEW LONDON (Continued)

PERRY & STONE, Inc.
JEWELERS
Leather Goods Gifts
Stationery
296 STATE STREET

Confectioners & Caterers
2-Pound Box of Bitter-Sweet Peppermints, $1
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
State Street, Near to Post Office
Plan Your Vacation Trip Through Our Travel and Vacation Club Department

WOMAN'S SHOPPE
Fall Things Are Here
238 STATE ST. Telephone 9158

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ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers—Two Stores
Norwalk and South Norwalk

TRISTRAM & HYATT
Leading Dry Goods Store
OUR SPECIALTY
Ladies' Silk Dresses, $10.00 and $15.00
NORWALK, CONN.

ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
EMERSON-ELWOOD CO.
122 Washington Street So. Norwalk

NORWALK AGENCY, INC.
S. J. KEELER, Manager
REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE
74 Wall Street, Norwalk, Conn.

FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler
96 Washington St. South Norwalk. Conn
Tel. 3201

JOSEPH DAVIS
Men's Wear
TAILORING, CLOTHING, HATS, FURNISHINGS
47-49 North Main St., South Norwalk

ROWLAND M. REACH
Florist
28 East Avenue, Norwalk, Conn.
Telephone 2140

Fine Bread, Rolls, Buns, Cakes, Pastries
de Bruycker Bake Shops
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RELIABLE HELP OF ALL KINDS
Prompt and Personal Attention
MRS. PERKINS, 201 Post Road
Tel. Darien 1023
Next to Mrs. Wright's Real Estate

ANGEVINE FURNITURE COMPANY
Artistic Home Furnishings
16 North Main St., So. Norwalk. Conn
Phone 256

5% ON ALL DEPOSITS
Norwalk Savings Society
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT

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Fall Fashions
to meet every demand for smartness. For matron and sub-deb. On the Third Floor of our new Store Building.
The C. Miller Co.

The Only Authorized
NASH
Sales and Service in Stamford
Lanaman Nash Motors Inc.
100 SUMMER Phone 4-1117

Leisure and Pleasure for Women
Through electrical labor-saving appliances for homes.
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS
The Downes-Smith Co.
79 ATLANTIC SQ., STAMFORD, CONN.

French Millinery Shop
CREATORS
489 MAIN ST. STAMFORD, CONN.

Walk-Over Shoe Store
113 Atlantic Street
STAMFORD, CONN

Lillian Moore
Smart Dresses and Coats
15 PROSPECT ST., STAMFORD, CONN.
Phone 3-4360

STAMFORD (Continued)

The Time to Get Fur Coat Values Is Now!
The place to find them is . . .
Fashion Headquarters
M. Moltasch & Son
INCORPORATED
278-280 Main St., Stamford, Conn.

FRANK MARTIN & SONS
Showing New Fall Styles
Haberdashers of Distinction
Phone 3-6188
DAVENPORT SQUARE, Stamford, Conn.

"ALWAYS ON THE SQUARE"
SQUARE SILK SHOP
Silks—Velvets—Dress Goods
140 Atlantic Street, Stamford, Conn.
Telephone Stamford 987

WATERBURY

See the New
General Electric Radio
Let us place one in your home on trial—no obligations
The ARCHIE T. JONES CO.
14-16 WILLOW ST. Phone 4353

Time to Commence Thinking of
YOUR HOLIDAY TABLE LINENS
Splendid assortments of TABLE LINENS of sterling quality and true worth are ready for you in OUR LINEN DEPARTMENT.
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

Ladies' Arch Rest Shoes
Footwear That Has Proven Its Worth
Waterbury distributors
FITZMAURICE-SHERWOOD
117-119 BANK STREET

Personal Greeting Cards of Appeal and Charm
Now is the time to make your selection while the assortment is choice.
JANE KELLY, Inc.
106 Grand Street, Waterbury, Connecticut
Shubert Theatre Agency

FRED A. WEBSTER
Architect
WATERBURY, CONN.

GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE
SILK HOSIERY
SUGENHEIMER'S
WATERBURY, CONN.

The Miller & Peck Co.
Attractive Linoleum Floors
When laid by our experts, these floors become a practical surface, permanently cemented in place.
LONG WEAR . . . LOW CLEANING COSTS
NO REPAIRS . . . AND . . . BEAUTY

Dry Cleaning and Laundry Work
The PEERLESS LAUNDRY
146-150 NORTH MAIN STREET
NAUGATUCK, CONN.

DEAN
The Florist
63 CENTER ST. Phone 558

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BALTIMORE

LUCAS BROS., Inc.
STATIONERY
for Business and Personal Use
219-223 East Baltimore Street

NEW YORK

ALBANY

Order NOW! Take Advantage of Lowest Prices on
COAL
From the Best Mines
Contract NOW for next season's supply of
OIL
FURNACE OR FUEL
Phone 3-4401
HERZOG & VERNOY, Inc.
198 LARK STREET
ALBANY, N. Y.

The Van Heusen Charles Company
470 Broadway
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

HOWARD DEITZ
Distributor
Sav-U-Time Water Heater Control
Sheer Temperature Control
Electrical Wiring and Repairing
180 WHITEHALL ROAD
Phone 4-5120 Phone 4-5120

ALBANY (Continued)

DRESSING UP HOME
The new lines for Fall and Winter offer unlimited ideas to impart individuality to your home.
There are the plain materials and the fancy designs in
Silks, Rayons, Damasks, Velours, Velvets, Chintz, Cretonnes, Printed Linens
See the arrays, many helpful suggestions to be obtained.
John G. Myers Co.
ALBANY, N. Y.

of Fine Women's Shoes
MUHLFELDER'S
85 NORTH PEARL STREET
New Fall Hats
Latest designs in Velvets—Felts
Stockings—Umbrellas—Handbags

Danker
40-42 MAIDEN LANE Dial 3-4258
Flowers telegraphed to all parts of the world
TREES—SHRUBS—CUT FLOWERS

"Correct Styles for Men and Boys"
McMANUS & RILEY
51 STATE STREET
Knickers—Sweaters—Hats

BOYCE & MILWAIN
66-68 STATE STREET
New Fall Showing of Men's Suits and Topcoats

DUSTLESS COAL
NIAGARA-HUDSON COKE
BUILDING MATERIALS
John T. D. Blackburn, Inc.
DIAL 3-1268

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FRANK P. TUCKER ALLYN M. SMITH
GENERAL INSURANCE
1 Columbia Place, Head of Eagle Street
Dial 3-6471

HARVEY'S GARAGE
United States Tires
Tydol Economy Gas
Veedol Oil—Storage—Washing
Accessories
251 HUDSON AVE Tel. 3-4834

BRONXVILLE

FERRIS RADIO SUPPLY CO., Inc.
107 PONDFIELD ROAD
Authorized Sales and Service for the following
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Prompt and Efficient Service
Phone 4545

Bronxville Bookshop
31 PALMER AVENUE
Will have on sale the new biography, "Mary Baker Eddy: a Life-Size Portrait," by Dr. Lyman P. Powell.

Sagamore Inn
28 SAGAMORE ROAD
Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Dinner
Private Parties a Specialty
Telephone Bronxville 1730

The Pondfield Shop
(Lichtenberg's)
Papers, Magazines, Stationery
Toys and Gifts
76 PONDFIELD RD. Phone 2221

PONDFIELD MARKET, Inc.
HIGH GRADE
Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Bronx 0153 82½ Pondfield Road

We Repair Hosiery Runs
Specializing in Children's and Infants' Wear. Ladies' Hosiery, Gloves and exclusive silk underwear.
Mehrtust's Shoppe
80 PONDFIELD ROAD
Tel. Bronxville 1200

FLOWERS
The flowers that you order through us will last; will be arranged with taste; will be delivered as promised.
Mrs. MORGAN'S FLOWER SHOP
Phone Bronxville 2235
148 Parkway Road

PERMANENT WAVING
SUGGS METHOD
Finger and Marcel Waving Manicuring
SARA H. FRY
10 Studio Arcade Tel. Bronx 2163
Station Plaza West, North End

Bronxville Garage Co., Inc.
Storage Supplies
Garage Filling Station
3 Kensington Road Pondfield Road
Phone 2321-2322

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Outfitters to Men and Boys
Dry Cleansing and Pressing
40 Palmer Ave. Phone 4070-4071

EDGAR S. BELLIS
PHARMACIST
Successor to Chambers Pharmacy
For Service and Quality
Household and Toilet Necessities
116 Pondfield Road at Cedar Street
BRONXVILLE N. Y.
Phones 1070—2420—2120

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE (Continued)

ELITE MARKETS Inc.
Quality and Service Always
Fancy Fruits, Vegetables
Groceries
116 PONDFIELD ROAD
Special attention given to Phone Orders — Phones Bronxville 5160, 5161, 5162

WESTCHESTER FUEL COMPANY
Quality Coal
Tuckahoe, N. Y. Tels. 1472-3

THE WINCHESTER STORE
HARRY P. HOBLIN
Housewares—Paint—Hardware
RADIOS
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"Quality at Sound Value" Tel. 2107

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We furnish safe, clean, comfortable heat at the least cost, and promise you:

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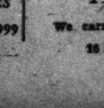

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Goldenrod

THE wide distribution of this decorative plant has caused it to be widely regarded as a typical floral emblem for the United States of America; while Missouri, North Carolina, Alabama, Kentucky and Nebraska have chosen the goldenrod as their state flower. This native favorite is associated but slightly with other lands; out of more than 100 recognized species, but a very few flourish abroad. But so highly is it esteemed in other lands that it is often cultivated as a garden flower.

Leaves of the familiar Genus *Solidago* vary in different species—some bearing grass-like spears, while others produce comparatively broad leaves, with slightly indented edges. The flower color of the group runs true to name with one exception—the silver-rod or white golden-rod. This distinctive variation may be found growing along with the yellow flowers, across the country, westward to Minnesota. The Alpine variety is confined to mountainous regions, and is little more than eight inches high. In striking contrast to this diminutive plant the Canada golden-rod occasionally attains a height of eight feet.

Although the seaside branch of this genus frequents marshes and ocean beaches along the eastern coast, the great majority of this late-blooming flower favors light, dry soil. Thick colonies growing along exposed regions figure largely in hindering erosion from rain and wind—thus preventing vast districts from becoming barren waste land. Well-established growth along forest slopes forms a dense ground cover, which is essential for retaining moisture and acting as a hindrance to washouts and floods.

Brevities

San Francisco Chronicle: It is predicted that rubber will be used in building. It would be nice for the back end of a beginner's garage.

Philadelphia Inquirer: Syndicate to buy up a string of miniature golf courses seems perfectly logical. The chain idea in golf links is a normal development.

Duluth Herald: Having two ears is a great convenience. We hear so many things that should be permitted to go in one and out the other.

Boston Transcript: The Fiji Islands are suffering from an extraordinary cold wave and we expect to hear any day that the natives are opening cocoanuts only to find them filled with ice cream.

New Orleans Times-Picayune: "Natural gas will be piped to Washington." Now, what do you know about that? How is that for carrying coals to Newcastle?

Detroit Free Press: Another thing some of our judges need is the courage of more convictions.

Judge: Bread now comes already sliced. And as far as some golfers are concerned, their balls might as well come the same way.

Ohio State Journal: Canada is going to increase the tariff on most of the imports from this country except tourists, but we suppose the hotels will attend to that.

Humorist: Wrestling matches between women are now being staged in Paris. London has had summer sales for years.

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette: A road is being built in Mexico by persons caught abroad after the curfew hour. Night life could have no quicker cure.

Odds and Ends

Liquor in Ontario

Last year Ontario spent half as much again for liquor as on gasoline, the liquor bill being $80,000,000, while the expenditure for gasoline was only $40,000,000.

Two Flights

The British dirigible R-34, which crossed from Scotland to Mineola, N. Y., in 1919, required 108 hours for the journey, 80 hours longer than the land-to-land crossing of the R-100 this year.

American Terms

According to an "American Dictionary" being compiled at the University of Chicago to show the historical development of new words in this country, "anglophobia" has been in use since 1790; "anti-saloon" made its appearance in 1888; and "assist" as a baseball term became current in 1891.

Dry Note

Peoria, Ill., the greatest liquor-distilling center in the United States when prohibition went into effect, has during the past 10 years made the greatest growth of any census period of its history.

A Good Example

A swamp area of 268 acres near Minneapolis, Minn., when reclaimed will contain a complete recreational field, with playgrounds, golf course and a 50-acre lake.

Radio in Denmark

Denmark leads the countries of Europe in wireless subscribers, about 10 per cent of the population being registered as radio listeners.

Fewer Manhattanites

While the population of Greater New York increased, 1,339,147, or 23.3 per cent during the last decade, residents of the borough of Manhattan decreased 427,949 or 18.6 per cent.

Fish Barrier

A belt of water, almost without oxygen, beginning 300 feet below the surface of the Pacific Ocean and extending downward 100 feet, and with a width of 100 miles, constitutes an invisible barrier for fish, according to natural history authorities who made this discovery.

A Quotation for Today

WE SHOULD remember that we must not reflect on the wickedness of men, but contemplate the divine image in them.—CALVIN.

A Word a Day

Versatile

One who may be described as "versatile" literally turns with ease from one task to another; he has an aptitude for doing many things, a facility for multiform activities.

The word comes to us from the Latin *versatilis*, "that turns round, movable," an extension of *versare*, "to turn often." Incidentally, the related word *versus*, "a turning," is the origin of our word "verse," a line of poetry, so derived because of the turning to begin a new line.

Ver'-sa-tile is accented on the first syllable and is pronounced as though spelled vur'-sa-til, in which the *u* is as in *urn*, *a* as in *sofa*, *i* as in *it*.

"When Babe Ruth came in from the outfield to pitch a game of baseball, he proved himself a versatile player."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Well I guess the new maid and I are going to get along all right after all —
And now when I want to go into the kitchen and sniff around for crumbs and titbits, I just keep my ears open —
She has a new pair of shoes and they have several nice squeaks in them —
And at the first little squeak I hop out of the way —
And watch the maid's feet march harmlessly by!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Two Yachts

Huddersfield, Yorks, Eng.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON'S sporting attempt to regain the America's Cup for England has quite naturally had an effect on the children of the British Isles. For the last few weeks the prevailing sport in the ponds and streams has been small yacht sailing. It is interesting to note, by the way, that Lipton first became interested in yachting when, as a boy of 11 years, he used to sail his toy boats in the ponds at High Green, Glasgow.

During the period in which the America's Cup races were being held in the United States a Huddersfield store made a special feature of small toy yachts and boats ranging from miniature rowing boats to ornate Spanish galleons. One bright afternoon two small urchins from a poorer section of the town pressed their noses eagerly against the window panes, and, in the manner of children, pointed out which they would have.

Obviously, they had had little experience with actually owning any of the many objects of their desires. Their eager but resigned childish enthusiasm was almost pathetic as they stood in their ragged clothing before the white-sailed yachts.

A large motorcar drew up to the curb and a chauffeur opened the door. A smiling business man stood watching the children, and as he looked he started to laugh at their simple gestures. Taking the children by the hands he led them into the shop.

"I want two yachts for these two boys," he said, "the best you have in the shop."

The salesman understood and smiled.

The yachts were handed to the purchaser, who gave them to the two youngsters, whose delight had now reached the bursting point.

"Now, off you go, and be good boys," said the man, "and don't be afraid of letting other children play with your boats."

They scurried out the shop and their way to the park was rapid and straight.

The salesman looked up, but turned away at once, for the eyes of the business man were brimming.

In Lighter Vein

And Early to Bed

"What time do you get up in summer?"

"As soon as the first ray of the sun comes in at my window."

"Isn't that rather early?"

"No, my room faces west."—*Loughborough Herald.*

Humorist

Mrs. Streatham-Smythe (staging her first reception): "And, Mary, from seven to eight o'clock I want you to stand at the drawing-room door and call the guests' names as they arrive."

Mary: "I'll do my best, ma'am. I suppose just the first thing that comes into my 'ead about 'em will do?"

Defined

Teacher: "Alfred, you may spell the word neighbor."

Alfred:: "N-e-i-g-h-b-o-r."

Teacher—"That's right. Now, Tommy, can you tell me what a neighbor is?"

Tommy—"Yes, ma'am. It's a woman that bororws things."—*Chicago Daily News.*

Rights

Jane, six years old, was out for a ride in the country. She saw a swamp where cat-tails were growing.

"Oh, daddy!" she exclaimed. "Look at the hot dog garden."—*Pullman News.*

Experimental Work

Mr. Newlywed: "Is the steak ready now, dear?"

Mrs. Newlywed: "I'm sorry I'm so long, George, but it looked hopeless grilled, and it doesn't look much better fried, but if you'll be patient a little longer, I'll see what boiling does to it."—*Capper's Magazine.*

Deferred Payments

Oh, I have bought a radio,
A little house and lot,
A fur coat and some furniture,
A roadster and what not.

I'd love to buy an aeroplane,
And fly about the town,
But they have not been offered yet
For just $10 down.

—*Chicago Daily News.*

What's That?

"The man who gives in when he is wrong," said the orator, "is a wise man, but the man who gives in when he is right is ——"

"Married," said a weak voice in the audience.—*Poole Print.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

A "Supreme Court" for the Empire?

ALREADY the Imperial Conference, now in session in London, has come to grips with the vital question of how to reconcile a growing sense of independence which individual members of the British Commonwealth of Nations feel toward one another with the even stronger feeling of unity which motivates their attitude toward the rest of the world. This is the fundamental issue which lies at the back of all the constitutional conundrums the conference is considering, such as the "right to secede," the appointment of native governors-general, the right of each Dominion to separate nationality, and last, but not least, the plan for a new Empire "supreme court" to decide disputes between states within the Empire which have been found insoluble by direct negotiation.

In the interval since 1887 when a number of rather timid colonial premiers were first bidden to London to do homage to Queen Victoria on the occasion of her jubilee, it has come about that the Empire no longer has one voice, but seven voices. Some of them, it is true, still possess that inconvenient quaver which marks the adolescent, but they are none the less (perhaps all the more) insistent on their right to an independent hearing. In particular they want to be able to have direct access to the ear of the monarch whom they share, without having to use the British Government as a go-between.

They have various methods for short-circuiting Downing Street. Australia, for instance, wants one of the King's sons as her Governor-General, failing which she reserves the right to appoint one of her own children to this vice-regal position. Which means, in effect, that the world has seen nearly the last of the time-honored custom of making this important appointment one of the plums in the gift of the political party in power in Britain when the post falls vacant.

Several of the other Dominions are inclined to favor a plan of maintaining an ambassador in London as the best method of attaining the same end. An ambassador accredited to the Court of St. James's would have the right to approach the monarch directly instead of communicating with him through the Secretary for Dominions.

Perhaps the best way of appreciating the significance of this natural tendency of the Dominions to assert themselves is by considering along with this disintegrating force the unifying proposals for new machinery to settle intra-imperial disputes.

What is really happening in London is that the British Empire is facing up to a situation which sooner or later confronts every civilized community, namely, how to secure a maximum of freedom for individual members compatible with the welfare of society as a whole. In the past, the establishment of an equilibrium between this contrasted liberty and constraint has only too often been accompanied by fighting. The British Empire is trying another way, the traditional Anglo-Saxon way, which prefers a working compromise to hard-and-fast rules.

The success or failure of the British experiment is therefore fraught with great consequences for the whole world, which is faced with the similar necessity of organizing itself into a fraternity of peace.

"Vicious Raids"

THE purpose of the New York Stock Exchange in endeavoring to stop the sale of securities "for the purpose of bringing about a condition of demoralization in which prices do not fairly reflect market values" is wholly commendable. Whether or not that purpose can be attained is another matter.

"Short selling"—that is, the offering of stocks for future delivery at prices below the immediate market quotations—has long been held legitimate by stock exchange authorities. Like the short selling of wheat on the Chicago Board of Trade, it has been defended against constant outside attacks of those who look upon it as merely a form of gambling. But just as the alleged short selling of wheat by the Russian Government stirred the Chicago organization to promise more careful regulation of the practice, so the repeated "bear raids" in Wall Street by which the prices of even gilt-edged stocks are forced below their reasonable market value have moved the exchange to threaten disciplinary measures.

That heavy bear trading has the effect of keeping the public out of the market is indubitable. Therefore, the governors of the stock exchange are undoubtedly sincere in their desire to put an end to the raids which for months past have had the effect of discouraging investors and limiting business on the exchange. Action can be taken under a section of the exchange's constitution which prohibits acts "inconsistent with just and equitable principles of trade."

The "ballooning" of stocks with the intent of creating artificial high prices is quite as violative of the rule as is their depression by short sales and the systematic circulation of baseless and hurtful reports. But complaints of high and steadily increasing stock prices are seldom heard. It is the low prices, due to "vicious bear raids," which arouse both investors and professional speculators.

The difficulty is going to come when the governors of the exchange attempt to prove that a concerted selling campaign is "vicious," or that in fact it is "inconsistent with just and equitable principles of trade." Determining motives is always a difficult task, and never more so than when it is endeavored to analyze and define the acts of a Wall Street speculator. But despite these manifest obstacles, we may applaud the purpose of the stock exchange to protect the real values of the securities in which it deals and express an earnest wish for its success.

The A's Have It!

FROM the glamour of his seventh World Series, this time against St. Louis, the National League champion, Connie Mack, manager of the Philadelphia Athletics, has emerged with his fifth world championship—a prize never before won by any of baseball's famous sons.

Again he has proved that conditions which militate to alter the general aspect of the game itself cannot permanently retard the ultimate cropping out of true baseball genius. Connie Mack's latest successes may be attributed in a measure to his characteristic ability to acclimate himself to a modern style of baseball after being thoroughly drilled in the old school where the stolen base and the squeeze play were more depended upon as scoring factors than was long-distance hitting.

Reading between the lines of a World Series narrative, there is always a story to be found of some individual's success, either new-found or oft-repeated. In Connie Mack's case, this latest victory builds higher a pyramid of triumphs that began when he won his first American League pennant in 1902. Since then world titles have been attached by him in 1910, 1911, 1913, 1929, and now 1930.

A manager of Connie Mack's foresight builds his teams for the future. It took years of slow, persistent preparation while his teams for seven years occupied the "cellar" of the American League before they began the climb which brought them into the World Series last year. So it is not a surprise that he won again this season.

Sportsmanlike qualities in generalship as typified by Connie Mack have a particularly endearing effect in the baseball park, where the language of baseball provides a bond of understanding between player, fan and manager. The effect upon the Athletics was to rouse them to combine the enthusiasm of collegians with the sparkling play of polished professionals. Baseball fans have seen this enthusiasm before in Connie Mack's teams, notably in the powerful club which he disbanded in 1914 after a string of victories so prolonged that the fans lost interest.

As criteria of changing conditions in the game, which show that the type of entertainment furnished by a World Series today is quite different from that in which Connie Mack first engaged, baseball statistics are invaluable. The increase in long-distance hitting is evidenced by comparing the eight home runs and thirty-one extra base hits in the last series to twelve extra base hits, which did not include a single home run, in the five games of 1905. Thirteen bases were stolen in 1905 to one in the 1930 series. The long-distance hitting this year was all the more notable because it was accomplished against exceptional pitching on both sides.

Yes, the general aspect of baseball is changing, but Connie Mack is still winning. And baseball will always be the same, fundamentally, as long as the playgrounds and vacant lots are full in the spring and there is a World Series in the fall.

Dr. Bruening Negotiates

GERMAN politics, with the fateful reassembling of the Reichstag near at hand, still remains precariously balanced, each new development seeming to apply a contrary tilt to the scales. After a reassuring, and not unexpected, intimation from Social Democratic headquarters that the party is firmly on the side of the Republic and parliamentary government—with the implication that Chancellor Bruening can find support in that quarter if the need arises—comes news of the Chancellor's interview with the leader of the Fascists in an atmosphere far from antagonism. Strange to say, Adolf Hitler, whose protean changes of political sentiment have ranged from the Napoleonic visionary to the mild-spoken Republican, has recently adopted tones of moderation that before the election would hardly have been credited.

Whether Dr. Bruening, in quest of a working majority, eventually looks toward the Social Democrats, his natural opponents in economic matters, or whether he hopes to find a basis of understanding with the Hitlerites, there are increasing indications that the forces of stability are for the time being in the ascendant. Apart from the salutary effect upon Hitler of the Social Democrat statement, chastening influences are at work in the Fascist camp, not least of which is reported to be the business backers of the party, who intended a compact group of fifty members to counter the Socialists and now discover that they have raised a formidable army of 107. A party claiming 6,000,000 voters requires an expensive machinery, and not all of those who were willing to contribute on a large scale to Hitler's electoral campaign are likely to be equally willing to lay out their capital on Hitleresque schemes of a conquest of Russia or the establishment of a Third Reich.

Moreover, Hitler's own supporters are not so united in outlook as might be supposed. It is true that the dominant note of the National Socialists, or "Nazis," as they are commonly called, is youth. Hitler's picturesque, irresponsible language has drawn to him the idealistic young voter, knowing little of war or its effects, conscious only that things are not going well, and imagining that if only the people could break away from their political and economic fetters and strike directly for new ideals they would find a short cut to Utopia. So that a large body of Hitler's supporters are eager to escape from the hard truth that following the license and destruction of the war must come a long period of exceptional self-restraint for each nation if the world is to get itself to rights again.

But apart from the young men, parading the streets in brown shirts and carrying swastikas, Hitler has almost as many women supporters, attracted, many of them, by Hitler's demand for reform in the moral life of the nation—purification of the stage and books, and a more disciplined, austere life. He also claims the allegiance of many of those of the professional classes and others who, severely burdened by the present trade depression, cast their votes for the extremists, but who will not be unimpressed with Chancellor Bruening's courageous attempt to cope with the financial crisis.

Dr. Bruening has won prestige through his rehabilitation program and through the prompt sentencing of the three Fascist officers charged with revolutionary propaganda in the Reichswehr, and while Hitler's volatile methods must always leave an element of doubt in the situation, the forces of moderation have shown that they still possess a strong hand.

Daylight

THE summer solstice leaves no special impression of its arrival or departure; but the vernal and autumnal equinoxes make one aware of the rotation of seasons. When September merges into October and those in the Northern Hemisphere who have been observing daylight-saving time have set their clocks back to standard reckoning, it is interesting to recall some facts relating to hours of daylight which prevail on different parts of the globe.

In the tropics, near the equator, nearly equal hours of day and night obtain the year round. The extremely short twilight which comes to this locality is proverbial. Kipling's lines picture the dawn coming up like thunder; but generally speaking, in the temperate zones there is nearly an hour from the exact time of sunsetting until it becomes totally dark. Twilight, the transition period between daylight and darkness, increases in length as one goes north or south of the equator. It has been stated that of the 8766 hours which make up a year, there are at the equator 4407 hours daylight, 864 twilight and 3495 night; while at the poles the proportion changes to 4450 hours daylight, 2403 twilight and 1913 night.

Dwellers in the north temperate zone do not always recall that their autumn means the advent of spring in the Southern Hemisphere. Similarly, accustomed as we are to watch for wonderfully colored sunsets at this time of year in the temperate zone, it is difficult to picture to ourselves the vast veil of darkness that is now descending upon the northern polar regions.

Motor Industry's Retreat Ends

BECAUSE it is the United States' largest manufacturing industry, because in its upward or downward course it carries so many other activities with it, and because it is such an excellent barometer of the general trend in consumption, all eyes are focused on the automobile industry.

When is the automobile industry coming back? To this question the industry believes it has found an answer. Broadly and obviously, it is: When people begin again to buy automobiles. But more specifically, if the most prodigious efforts the car manufacturers ever made bear fruit, the answer is: In 1931.

Those acquainted with the temper and subsurface activity in the motorcar field are speaking positively again. They are able to say that 1930 no longer counts as a production and sales year. The year already has been written off as a period of ebb tide. The remainder of it will be used to advantage, but in these ways: to further reduce dealers' stocks; to enable retailers to further diminish the blockade created by excessive used-car purchases in 1929; to permit the development of new designs, and to prepare generally for the greatest drive in the history of the industry.

Among the most significant evidences of the new spirit of aggressiveness in the motorcar field is the deluge of new models. Earlier in the year it was generally anticipated that there would be fewer new model introductions during the summer and early autumn. Instead, retarded sales acted as a remarkable stimulus to the offering of new lines. Never have there been so many at this season.

In the character of these cars, too, one finds reflection of the industry's new temper. One notable instance is the transmutation of a once notoriously conservative car into one of the most radically distinctive body designs to be found anywhere. This company, once satisfied with a small production of a car more substantial than stylish, surprises all by rushing to the front rank of the style procession.

Equally symptomatic to many is the program of another once conservative manufacturer which envisages the combination of two of the most significant mechanical trends in the form of a twelve-cylinder front-drive car. The car is to be built around French patents. Pyramiding novelty upon novelty, it will also provide independent springing of the wheels. This departure, ten years old in Europe, has yet to make its American appearance.

Also, there will be a second sixteen-cylinder car this winter. A third is known to be under development.

The "off year" has given the automobile industry an opportunity to go back to fundamentals. It has seen again that its success is built upon the formula of offering something new, more appealing, and of constantly greater value. The industry has stopped its retreat. It is now preparing to advance.

Editorial Notes

If the rest of the 30,000 words and phrases which constitute the new Avico code system developed by the aeronautical Chamber of Commerce follow the order of "Vosiyxbepa," which means "Navy requires price on tri-motored biplane seaplane," the editors' usual advice, "Boil it down," will be unnecessary.

That good things bear repeating seems well emphasized in the words of David Lloyd George, who says: "It is better to read one good book several times than to read several good books once."

There's an old saying to the effect that "Two heads are better than one," but when it comes to a nail, it loses its point.

The window shopper of yesterday has become the window golfer of today.

Interviewing G. Bernard Shaw

SPEAKING generally, famous people are disappointing creatures to meet, that is if you wish to preserve your capacity for hero worship. In fact, persons who are famous for what they have done or written should not be met in the flesh. You should only meet those who are famous for what they are.

G. Bernard Shaw, with his usual perversity, has to be placed in both categories, for G. Bernard Shaw himself is as remarkable as the works of G. Bernard Shaw. He has the faculty for not being disappointing; and in consequence my interview with him will remain as one of my most treasured recollections.

Mr. Shaw has a reputation for being rather inaccessible to would-be interviewers, and it was with some misgiving that I found myself faced with the task of "running him to earth," and persuading him to sit for a special portrait for a new literary paper in London. A friend of mine suggested that the only way to do it was by sheer cheek. The method did not appeal to me, however, and accordingly I decided not to try any rough stuff, but to approach him through his secretary. We corresponded and we talked over the 'phone, but the new portrait still remained a vague hope.

* * *

Eventually I paid a surprise call at his flat in Whitehall one morning, and asked not for G. B. S. but for his secretary. She came and, when I explained my business, said she would ask Mr. Shaw now, as he happened to be in. In a few seconds a tall, sparse, upright figure appeared; a firm, full voice greeted me, and my hand was grasped by a hand that was like that of a young man's. Mr. Shaw led me into his room and we talked.

I felt immediately that I was in the presence of a great man, and yet I could talk to him as one young man to another. He put me completely at my ease, whereas a lesser man might have abashed me. Consequently, the result was a conversation and not a lecture. Mr. Shaw is still bubbling over with vitality and makes youth seem an eternal thing. But he has in addition the mellow courtesy which youth so often lacks.

I have spoken of Mr. Shaw as one person; yet it is a commonplace of literary criticism that there are two Mr. Shaws: one, the reformer and philosopher: the other, the sharp, red-headed imp that revels in perversity. I felt that, too, but I should rather put it this way. When I went in I saw Mr. Shaw as a very vital, courteous gentleman, a humanitarian, the friend of the bottom dog. Suddenly, in the course of our conversation, I saw his intellect begin to work, and then it was I realized that when that intellect was moving toward the solution of a problem, Mr. Shaw the Reformer and Mr. Shaw the Wit stood like myself, outside, and waited for the result.

All the while, however, there was liable to jump out that sharp little imp that delights in saying perverse things; the one that writes the letters to the papers, and puts rather inconsequential bits of pert humor into the serious passages of Saint Joan; the one which perhaps put forward half in jest in the "Apple Cart" the suggested union between England and the United States.

* * *

I have already spoken of the welcome which I received from Mr. Shaw the humanitarian; but when we began to talk business "the imp" began to show through. I told Mr. Shaw what I wanted—that he should sit for a special pen portrait. Whereupon the "imp" jumped out and remarked that there were too many portraits of him in existence already—a remark which the serious Mr. Shaw backed up by saying that he was very busy and was afraid that he hadn't the time.

I said that the last thing which we should wish to do would be to turn him from more important work; but would it not be possible for us to send an artist to sketch him while he worked? Mr. Shaw objected that it would be discourteous to ask an artist to draw him under such unfavorable circumstances. He asked who the artist was. I told him—he was a well-known black-and-white artist of the older generation.

Mr. Shaw knew him and again insisted that he would dislike being so discourteous to so capable an artist as not to give him a proper sitting, which was impossible. Eventually he agreed to the suggestion on the condition that I should explain the position to the artist and apologise beforehand for the discourtesy.

* * *

I had gained my first point, but I was to fail in my second request. I wanted him to write an article for us. At this suggestion the "imp" jumped out and asked, "Have you any money?" But I understood that imp; it is a Celtic imp; and I also am partly Celtic. So I answered, "Personally, I have none, or practically none; but I believe that the proprietors of the paper have a little."

"Who are they?" asked the "imp," looking at me humorously from under the bushy eyebrows of Mr. Shaw. I told him. "They're sound enough," he answered. "But an American syndicate is willing to pay me so much for anything I care to write." He named a figure which was much more than we should be likely to pay, so I answered: "Surely, sir, you wouldn't expect humble people like ourselves to enter into competition with an American syndicate?"

He smiled and explained that he was much too busy working to write articles. I thought I might interest him by suggesting the subject of the article, and asked if I might mention it. "There'd be no harm in that," he answered, with perhaps an echo of Irish brogue. The subject was "On Living Down Unpopularity," and I suggested that it might refer to General Booth and A. J. Balfour; but I remembered, and doubtless Mr. Shaw remembered, that it might equally well refer to himself.

Immediately a change came over him. I saw that his intellect took hold of the idea suddenly, as a sprinter starts off at a pistol shot; and by the quick, tremulous light in his eyes I was able almost to gauge the speed, certainty and flexibility of that extraordinary human mentality which has produced masterpieces of literature, but which might, I think, just as easily have produced statesmanship or scientific discoveries.

* * *

Looking over Mr. Shaw's shoulder I caught the eye of his secretary. Her smile seemed to suggest encouragement and congratulation. My shot had gone home. The subject was a really Shavian one and Mr. Shaw began to expound it. Already I saw that excellent article in print.

He spoke chiefly of General Booth; of his early difficulties, and how he was misunderstood. He finished by pointing out that Booth was never unpopular with those who knew and understood him. He stopped speaking; and after a pause I suggested: "Perhaps that is the root of the article." "No!" answered Mr. Shaw, "I haven't time, and I've dealt with that already in 'Captain Brassbound.' I don't think I want to say anything more about it."

I knew that it was useless to pursue the matter further. Mr. Shaw doesn't boil his cabbage twice. There are too many things to write about and to do.

I thanked him; arranged the hour for the artist's visit, and turned to go. Mr. Shaw was still thinking. Perhaps he was still turning the subject over in his thought; and possibly some day I shall see that article in print. Or it may be that he was recalling how the heretic and charlatan of the nineties had become the foremost English Man of Letters; or, again, it may be that the "Celtic Imp" was devising new paradoxes and perversities to save his master from what is often the misfortune of the great—being overwhelmed beneath a feather bed of praise.

G. W.

From the World's Great Capitals—Rome

ROME

THE International Institute of Agriculture will hold its tenth general assembly on October 14. This year's meeting will have an unusual importance, as it will coincide with the twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the institute. The institute was founded in 1905 by David Lubin, a citizen of California, who, impressed by the inability of the farmers to protect their own interests, decided to establish in Rome an international authority on agriculture, which would be able to help farmers in all parts of the world with practical advice on the manifold problems of modern agriculture. The plan was submitted to King Victor Emmanuel III, who not only approved the idea, but greatly facilitated the foundation of the proposed institute by placing at its disposal a palace in the Villa Borghese and by transferring to it certain crown funds to form an initial endowment. To commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the institute's foundation and to mark the institute's gratitude toward its royal patron a special meeting will be held in honor of the King of Italy. Invitations to this meeting have been sent to the Ministers of Agriculture of all the seventy-four state members of the institute, and the attendance of many of them has already been assured.

Agriculture Meeting on Oct. 14

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A new scheme to popularize the use of the air mail service in Italy has been devised by the Minister of Communications. In future, the aircraft flying on the Italian civil lines will carry, in addition to the regular air mail correspondence already bearing the extra postage, a certain quantity of ordinary letters. The correspondence enjoying this privilege will bear a special indication drawing the addressee's attention to the fact that it has been conveyed by air transport. It is hoped that the new scheme will make the Italian air lines more widely known, and that it will lead to an increased use of the regular air mail.

Scheme to Popularize Air Mail

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Jokes and sarcastic witticisms against the Fascist régime or any of its leaders are to be vigorously repressed, according to an order recently sent by Signor Turati, the secretary of the Fascist Party, to Fascist provincial leaders. Not long ago a business man in Venice was sentenced to five months' imprisonment and a fine of thirty dollars for having told in public a funny story in which Signor Mussolini and the King of Italy were the central figures. Almost every day one hears some new jest against the Fascist Government, and while some of them are really humorous, they often place the victim in an undignified and unenviable position. The Italians have for centuries been in the habit of making fun of their political leaders, but it must be said that this habit has been exaggerated of late and was causing considerable annoyance to the Fascists. The most extraordinary thing about these jests is that they usually come from prominent Fascists themselves.

No More Jokes Against Fascism

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An extraordinarily interesting exhibition has been held at Loreto, including, in addition to many valuable specimens of the Venetian, Lombard and Bolognese schools, a beautiful collection of works by sixteenth and seventeenth century painters. A fine series of tapestries illustrating biblical scenes, which was woven in Brussels in the sixteenth century in wool, silk, silver and gold, was greatly admired. One of the most interesting objects of the exhibition was a canopy of cloth of gold, green silk and variously colored velvet, which John Sobieski, the Polish hero, captured from the Grand Vizier of Turkey at the battle of Parkani during the siege of Vienna, and which was later presented to a church in Loreto by John Sobieski's daughter, Clementina, who married James Edward Stewart, known to his adherents as James III of England and James VII of Scotland. The proceeds of the exhibition will be devoted to the education of orphans of Italian airmen.

Rare Paintings Shown at Loreto

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A successful performance of La Bohème was given at Torre del Lago, a little village near Viareggio, at a short distance from the villa where the opera was written. This villa has now been converted into a museum, containing many memoirs of Puccini. The opera was produced by the lyric section of the Carro di Tespi—a motor caravan theater which travels about Italy giving open-air performances organized by the Fascist "After Work" movement. The collapsible theater built for this opera measures 26 feet by 20. It was placed in the middle of the small lake of Massaciuccoli, while the spectators occupied the seats in a wide semicircle near the lake. Never before, perhaps, was an opera given in a more fascinating setting, and the exceptional character of the performance drew visitors from all parts of Italy and even from abroad. The Carro di Tespi Lirico has now left Italy for Belgium, where it will give open-air performances at Antwerp and Liège.

Opera Played in Middle of Lake

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Another small boat, measuring about five meters in length, has been discovered at Lake Nemi, buried directly beneath the keel of the second Roman galley. The boat, which unfortunately came to pieces as soon as the mud supporting it was removed, and before it could be photographed, was heavily loaded with bricks, large tiles and earthenware jars. The boat is described as similar to that found some months ago, with the prow and poop of much the same shape.